





# Most Health Insurers Screen Applicants for AIDS, U.S. Study Finds

**By Robert Pear**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Most U.S. health insurance companies screen applicants for signs that they are infected with the AIDS virus, and some consider sexual orientation a factor in deciding on eligibility, according to a congressional study.

In another development related to acquired-immune deficiency syndrome, some of the leading U.S. companies and organizations endorsed on Wednesday a new 10-point "bill of rights" on AIDS issues in the workplace, formulated by the House of Representatives.

Key elements of the code include a promise not to discriminate against workers with AIDS and a pledge to act to dispel co-workers' fears of casual contagion. It also includes a promise to keep medical records confidential and to prohibit testing for the virus that is believed to cause AIDS.

The insurance study, issued Wednesday by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, said that 85 percent of commercial insurers tried to identify applicants who had been infected with the virus.

Most insurers now ask AIDS-related questions in their application forms, the study said, and require doctors to supply information on an applicant's medical history. Questions about any potentially fatal illness have always been routine for insurance applicants.

About half the commercial insurance companies routinely require some applicants, primarily men, to undergo tests for antibodies indicating infection with the AIDS virus, the study said.

Of 61 commercial insurance companies responding to a survey by the congressional agency, 18 said they sometimes considered sexual orientation as a factor in underwriting decisions. The report said this practice was "contrary to guidelines issued by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners," which state that "sexual orientation may not be used in the underwriting process or in the determination of insurability."

Most states permit health insurers to test for the virus. But several states have taken action to prohibit such tests.

At least nine states have adopted rules or policies forbidding insurers to use sexual orientation as a factor in writing insurance.

Benjamin H. Schatz, a lawyer with National Gay Rights Advocates in San Francisco, said using sexual orientation was not justified by actuarial calculations and was therefore forbidden by insurance laws in most states.

The antibody tests and other screening measures are some of the steps insurers are taking to reduce their liability for the costs of AIDS, the study said. Twenty-one insurers estimated that their costs of AIDS-related claims in 1987 would be \$11 million.

Estimates of the costs for caring for an AIDS patient range from \$45,000 to \$130,000 depending on the patient's ailments, the type of care and the length of hospital stay.

The congressional report, titled



Bruce Babbitt

# Babbitt Quits While Crowd Still Smiles

**By Maureen Dowd**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — On the 618th day of his campaign, Bruce Babbitt stopped campaigning. Instead, he drank a chocolate milk shake, read telegrams urging him to stay in the presidential race and made plans to take his sons to the Lincoln Memorial so they could read the Gettysburg Address etched in bronze there.

He was, as he was about to tell the world at a news conference Thursday, off the trail for the Democratic presidential nomination. His campaign, which brought him admiration if not victories, had foundered Tuesday in a disappointing 5 percent finish in the New Hampshire primary. Unlike the other marginal candidates who announced successes after faltering finishes and slogged on, Mr. Babbitt wanted to exit while the audience was still smiling.

He was, for a man about to give up his presidential dream, in remarkably good humor. Perhaps, he said, that was because he knew he would never have to waltz down another turkey sandwich to another van while being interviewed by another reporter on the way to another campaign event.

He did not find fault in his stars, or in himself.

"Was it unfair or amazing that I didn't succeed?" he asked. "No. You've got to be around for awhile.

You almost never can ride in out of the outback and take the town the first time. Most serious contenders have to try at least twice."

Would he try again? "I don't know," he answered.

The Babbitt campaign was a strange, schizophrenic odyssey. The 49-year-old former Arizona governor garnered raves in some quarters for his decency, his wit and his courageous and substantive stands. And yet, this never translated into popular support or money.

With his razor-sharp sense of irony, Mr. Babbitt observed about his reputation as sweetheart of the press corps: "I would like to say a word to all of those Americans who worry that the press is a giant conspiracy that controls politics: You have nothing to fear. The press has little or no influence."

Mr. Babbitt's campaign stumbled last summer, as other candidates were getting their moments in the sun. In the first major Democratic debate in Houston in July, it was clear from Mr. Babbitt's head-bobbing and dour demeanor that he had not yet become friends with the all-important camera.

He recalls that his lowest moment came on "a hot miserable Sunday in Des Moines," when he was calling on fund-raisers and "halfheartedly trying to reassure" one of them that his campaign would soon perk up.

"And the guy said to me, 'But, Bruce, I'm looking at the McLoughlin Report on television and they're saying you're announcing your withdrawal from the race.'"

"It was," he said, "a hilarious but less than exhilarating moment."

He picked himself up, brushed himself off and agreed to take lessons in video artistry.

He got his moment in the sun in December and January, when he was featured in a wave of positive articles. But the momentum never followed and the public never responded to Mr. Babbitt's urging to face reality and raise taxes.

"Toward the end of Iowa, we began to realize that the momentum wasn't quite there," said Mike McCurry, Mr. Babbitt's press aide. In New Hampshire, he said, they accepted the fact that they could not "make the turn South."

Mr. Babbitt said he does not regret his stand on taxes.

"You've got to take risks," he said. "Politics, at its best, is a transcendent process. What's important is the debate about our future. If you don't speak up about what you believe to voters, then it's just a giant cattle show where you're saying, 'I'm shinier than the next guy.'"

He worries about bumper-sticker politics where slogans and slick performances are more important than substance.

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# OAU 25 YEARS YOUNG!

The first Continental Organization of its kind in the world, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) will celebrate its silver jubilee (25th May 1988) in its Headquarters seat of Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

According to its Charter, the OAU objectives are ones of promoting unity and solidarity of the African States (50), coordinating and intensifying their co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa, defending their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence and promoting international co-operation, having due regard to the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Since its inception in 1963, the OAU maintained its annual Summit, which is a democratic forum where the Heads of State and Government exchange views on the Continent's affairs, be it political, economic, educational, cultural or social, scientific, defence and security. In its endeavour to liberate the Continent the OAU succeeded in liberating 18 countries from colonialism between 1963 and 1980. Only two pockets remain so far, South Africa and Namibia whose national liberation movements are engaged with the help of the OAU - in fierce struggle to rid them from the monstrous apartheid grip. In Namibia the momentum of the Liberation struggle led to the International recognition of Namibia's independence as stipulated in United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978. Namibia's independence is imminent despite the so-called linkage and constructive engagement policy.

The liberation struggle inside and outside South Africa, spear-headed by national liberation movements (ANC and PAC), exposed to the world at large the oppressive practices and discrimination policies perpetrated by the fragile apartheid machinery. Africa will certainly rid itself of Pretoria's destabilization acts against neighbouring African States when a democratic and non-racial South Africa is born under black majority rule.

The OAU, however, since April 1980 took the economic development course as a priority following the achievement of independence by almost all its Member States. The Lagos Plan of Action (LPA), the Final Act of Lagos which identified the areas of economic development in Africa were topped by Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) adopted in 1985. While being an overall and realistic instrument, the priority programme depends for its implementation on self-reliance and Africa's available resources, and has in line with its objectives, maintained contacts with the industrialized world. The OAU planned through the instruments mentioned LPA and APPER to contain the prevailing economic constraints with a view to establishing an African Common Market and eventually an African Economic Community in the long term. That, however, does not stop the OAU from continuing with the liberation struggle!

One of the negative aspects that hampered Africa's economy and progress is the mounting external debt (U.S.\$200 Billion). The OAU convened an extraordinary Summit in November/December 1987 which addressed itself to the problem. The Summit was meant to promote dialogue and co-operation rather than to confront or challenge the creditors. Africa's Common Position on the issue was the first serious step to give the Continent the chance to take its breath before stabilizing its economy and reforming its structures.

Will Africa survive? The OAU answer is yes as long as understanding and mutual co-operation are secured. The political will is always demonstrated by the very existence of the OAU for the last 25 years. The first decade was to liberate Africa, the second was the turning point of the OAU by heading for economic development. The third decade is now around the corner and it constitutes a real challenge for Africa, but surely it will survive.

# New Hampshire Casualty: Poll Accuracy

**By Lloyd Grove**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — For Vice President George Bush and his supporters, his 9-percent-point victory over Senator Bob Dole in New Hampshire was a delightful surprise. For Andrew Kohut, it was a horror story.

Mr. Kohut is president of the Gallup Poll, whose final New Hampshire survey was wrong by 17 points. It had put Mr. Dole ahead by eight; Mr. Bush won by nine.

"It was dismayed," Mr. Kohut acknowledged Wednesday.

This New Hampshire primary was perhaps the most-polluted primary election in American history, and in the end, the Republican victory in the state confounded the predictions of nearly every published survey of voter opinion.

Gallup's glaring error and the miscals of other polling organizations once again raise questions about the accuracy of polls, their impact by the news media and the respect they have on voters' choices and the public perception of elections.

In an apologetic memo to his clients distributed Wednesday, Mr. Kohut wrote that "we did not put enough emphasis" on the softness of Mr. Dole's support "nor did we put enough emphasis on the fact

that in primary elections voter sentiment can change literally overnight."

He added: "The lesson learned is that even if a front-runner's lead appears stable, it remains vulnerable to last-minute changes if support is soft."

He vowed to "do more analysis of the potential ways voter sentiment can change."

In New Hampshire this year, the use by news organizations of "tracking polls" to try to follow the movement of public opinion might after night came to dominate news accounts of the campaigning and the thinking of the campaigns themselves.

Tracking polls usually survey a relatively small number of voters every night: 150 to 400 in the case of the Washington Post-ABC News Poll. The results are then averaged over several days. Pollsters believe this technique is helpful because it detects movement, but they also acknowledge its risks.

Richard Morin, polling director of The Washington Post, said tracking polls particularly can pose problems in a fast-changing race. He said they were "good at measuring movement" but not so reliable as predictors of the outcome.

In fact, it was tracking polls that

# Tanzania Jails Young Hijackers

**The Associated Press**

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Four Tanzanian teenagers have been sentenced Wednesday to 15 years in prison for hijacking an Air Tanzania Boeing 737.

The sentences were handed down Wednesday, a day after Muhsin Waziri Haji, 17, Juma Hussein Jaji, 17, Iddi Mubammed Hamisi, 17, and Jani Amir Ramadani, 18, all from Zanzibar, pleaded guilty to charges of hijacking and conspiracy to cause violence on an aircraft.

Carrying two toy guns, a knife and a fake grenade, they hijacked an internal flight Saturday night between Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro and ordered the pilot to fly them to London. The pilot told the hijackers the plane needed to refuel and suggested they land at an airfield in Kenya. Instead, he flew back to Dar es Salaam, where the four were overpowered and arrested.

# Gets 12 Years

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# Soviet and U.S. Colleges Set Class on Arms Race

**By Catherine Stavakis**  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — In an unusual use of a parallel syllabus between American and Soviet colleges, Tufts University and the University of Moscow are offering a joint class this spring on the history of the arms race.

Three times during the course, on March 5, April 9 and April 30, the two classes will be linked by satellite to two-hour discussions of arms-control issues. While there already have been several television linkups between the Soviet Union and the United States, these will be unique in their exclusive focus on the history of nuclear weapons.

The three discussions will be shown live on Soviet television and on public television stations in the United States.

The course was proposed in 1987 to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, by Jean Mayer, president of Tufts, which is in Medford, Massachusetts.

In a recent interview in Paris, Mr. Mayer said that without an informed public pushing to stop the arms race, he did not believe it could end. He said there must be "a shift in emphasis on education, to make sure that we have informed publics with the same information, starting at the universities."

The American teacher of the course is Martin J. Sherwin, a historian who is director of the Tufts Nuclear Age History and Humanities Center. His book, "A World Destroyed: The Atomic Bomb and the Grand Alliance," was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in 1976.

The Soviet teacher is to be Yevgeni P. Velikov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences and a senior adviser to Mr. Gorbachev. Mr. Velikov was in charge of the cleanup after the nuclear power plant leak at Chernobyl in April 1986.

About 500 students in the Soviet Union and 350 students in the United States are taking the classes.

Because there is only a limited amount of material on the subject available in both languages, the two classes will share only a few texts. One of the projects of the class will be to develop a Soviet-American anthology on the arms race, to be co-sponsored by the International Research and Exchange Board of Princeton, New Jersey, and to be published in both languages.

Four or five guest experts are to take part in each of the satellite linkups, which are to be moderated by Mr. Sherwin and Mr. Velikov.

For the first discussion, on "The Early History of the Arms Race," Mr. Sherwin has suggested to Mr. Velikov that Andrei D. Sakharov, one of the developers of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, be included among the list of Soviet panelists. Mr. Sakharov was released in 1986 after almost seven years of internal exile in Gorky for, among other offenses, demanding a ban on nuclear weapons.

The Soviet and American students will be able to question the panels and one another. Discussion will be made possible through simultaneous translation.

The course is to be repeated in the fall.

# U.S. Ambassador to Israel To Be Replaced in Summer

**New York Times Service**

WASHINGTON — The United States is planning to change ambassadors to Israel next summer. According to State Department officials, William A. Brown, the ambassador to Thailand, will replace Thomas R. Pickering, who has served in Tel Aviv since 1985.

Mr. Brown, a career Foreign Service officer, is known as an affable and discreet diplomat. During earlier assignments in Moscow and Israel, he usually greeted a questioner's inquiry about a diplomatic matter with a shrug and a smile — and no information.

Mr. Pickering is scheduled to return to Washington to be undersecretary of state for management.

# AGAGroup Preliminary results for 1987.

**Consolidated income after financial items rose 20 percent to SEK 1,070 million (1986: 840 m), net including capital gains of SEK 60 m (77) from investments in securities.**

**The Board of Directors has proposed an increase in dividends per share, to SEK 5.25 (4.68).**

**AGA strengthened its positions in European gas markets during the year through several acquisitions and higher investments in buildings and machinery.**

Consolidated income as per preliminary financial report, SEK m	1987	1986
Sales	10,590	9,314
Operating expenses, etc.	-8,855	-7,842
Normal depreciation	-635	-550
Operating income	1,100	922
Net financial items	-90	-82
Income after financial items	1,010	840
Capital gains from investments in securities	60	7
Other nonrecurring items	-20	158
Income before year-end provisions and tax	1,050	1,005
Operations, SEK m	1987	1986
Gas operations		
Sales	5,717	4,854
Operating income	810	569
Income after financial items	680	549
Frigoscandia		
Sales	1,698	1,411
Operating income	149	151
Income after financial items	133	132
Tool Steel		
Sales	2,127	2,032
Operating income	50	115
Income after financial items	50	105
Energy		
Sales	1,097	1,053
Operating income	97	114
Income after financial items	160	81

Income from gas operations developed favorably and profit margins increased. The acquisitions of the Rommehöller Group, Duffour et Lyon, and Norsk Hydro's gas companies in Sweden and Finland contributed to the positive trend of income during the year. In parallel, financing costs rose as a result of the acquisitions and comprehensive investment programs.

Consolidated goodwill of nearly SEK 1,000 m from acquisitions during 1987 was written off directly against free shareholders' equity, in accordance with the IAS 22 international accounting recommendation.

Frigoscandia's income was largely unchanged compared with the preceding year. Very poor vegetable harvests in 1987 reduced handling and storage revenues. Operations were expanded through the acquisitions of Stein Associates in the U.S. and, at the end of June, Frigofresh in Great Britain.

Income from tool steel operations, which include Uddeholm Tooling and ASSAB, declined in 1987 due to production stoppages, weak market conditions and the decline of the U.S. dollar. The operations were streamlined further and a steel distribution company was acquired in the U.S.

Energy operations, which comprise Uddeholm Kraft and its subsidiaries, reported strongly improved income after financial items, partly as a result of transactions completed during 1986.

The official financial report for 1987 will be released on March 25 and AGA's Annual General Meeting will be held on May 30.

Lidingö, Sweden, February 10, 1988 AGA AKTIEBOLAG Board of Directors:

# Income per share after full tax increased 25 percent to SEK 13.50 (10.80), based on preliminary figures for 1987. After actual tax paid, income per share amounted to SEK 17.00 (13.70).

Capital gains from investments in securities are reported among nonrecurring items.

The Board of Directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting a dividend per share of SEK 5.25 (4.50).

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AGA AB, S-181 81 Lidingö, Sweden.  
AGA shares are listed on the stock exchanges in Stockholm, Helsinki, London, Tokyo, Zürich, Basel, Geneva and are sold in the USA via ADP-depots.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

After New Hampshire

The realization settled in Wednesday that New Hampshire was not going to anoint the presidential nominees any more than Iowa did. The public may thirst for clarity but there is still none of that famous momentum to sweep this Republican or that Democrat on to victory. How inconvenient. Why, if this keeps up, the omniscient will end up being drably chosen according to how many delegates they have won.

That is one reason so much attention now focuses on March 8, when 20 states will vote in primaries or caucuses. Even Super Tuesday may be followed by Ambiguous Wednesday, but one outcome already seems clear. This event, invented to restore influence to conservative Southern Democrats, may create a big Republican prize.

A Handle on Foreign Aid

In the mid-1970s the United States greatly increased its foreign aid, especially military and military-related aid. Most of the increase went to Israel and later also to Egypt. For fiscal as well as political reasons, the amount was blurred. In the first of what became a series of such contrivances, a substantial part of the aid was given as "guaranteed loans" for which, unlike grants and direct loans, only partial appropriations then needed to be made.

tries cannot repay. Others say, and some in the U.S. government agree, that while they can repay, the burden would be too great and they should not be required to. It is pointed out that these countries are armed for U.S. purposes as well as for their own.

More Budget Fantasies

The budget that President Reagan submitted to Congress on Thursday was effectively his last. But he need not fret about his monumental legacy of deficits and debt. Mr. Reagan can claim to have rebuilt the nation's defenses, slowed the spread of government and cut taxes. Right; with borrowed money. The national debt has doubled in his presidency, to \$2.5 trillion. Interest alone now costs \$140 billion a year, and counting.

million two years ago. But progress has stalled. After last October's stock market crash, they finally agreed to cut the deficit to \$144 billion this year, fiscal 1988, but they knew that their figures were wishful.

Other Comment

Persuading the Germans The modernization of NATO's short-range nuclear weapons is a logical and necessary step. Yet the argument over whether to go ahead with it once more threatens allied unity. With a NATO summit (pending), the issue needs the greatest attention, and care.

weapons are stationed in the Federal Republic, have now united to call for their removal. There is much that NATO should do to increase its effectiveness — greater collaboration on the development of equipment, the forging of stronger links with the capricious French, increased funding of conventional forces. All these require allied cohesion. The Germans must be persuaded to go along with improvements in the nuclear forces too.

OPINION



On INF, America Had Better Take Yes for an Answer

HEMPSTEAD, New York — A soap opera, by one definition, is a dramatic device to prevent a story from ending properly. The U.S. Senate debate over ratifying the INF Treaty is beginning to look like a soap opera. This is because in diplomacy, the United States has carefully devised an obstacle course that too often stands in the way of even simple agreements.

progress — that is, logical second steps are not taken. Thus, the partial test ban treaty was followed by a total test ban; the Reagan administration is even more strenuously opposed to that than were its predecessors. Right now, the agreement on long-range missiles planned at the summit meeting by Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev may go that route, even if such other impediments as "star wars" do not scuttle it.

placed in his room all night on the last fateful day, rephrasing the ultimatum to Serbia over the assassination in Sarajevo, of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, to make sure it would not be accepted. Meanwhile, he kept his German allies and his own prime minister in the dark until it was too late to avoid war.

He thus helped precipitate World War I, the dismemberment of his country and, arguably, the decline of Western civilization. Not that he wanted it that way. He thought Serbia would be quickly liquidated and nobody else would care.

For One Conservative, 'the Best Treaty We Have Ever Signed'

As a political conservative, I would never support a treaty for the sake of a treaty, and I know President Reagan well enough to say without reservation that he wouldn't either. I am convinced that this is the best treaty we have ever signed. It will be ratified even though 15 or so senators will make the process very painful.

It is totally crazy to say that the only way we can have peace in this world is to continue the arms race. More countries are gaining sophisticated weapons every year. It is time that we try to see if we can actually reduce the numbers we have. Verification will be vital.

and commitment, our first line of defense is here. I wonder where the persistent rumors of decoupling and denuclearization start? We all know that one of the primary goals of the Soviet Union is to divide the United States from our European allies and to nourish divisions in European opinion.

Since October, when U.S. warships destroyed an Iranian offshore oil platform (its underwater oil well is still burning), Iranian and U.S. warships and planes have watched each other warily, but avoided fighting.

A New Fear — Unemployment — Slows Soviet Reform

WELLESLEY, Massachusetts — Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has quickly discovered that the benefits and bonuses of greater reliance on the market are just what his nation's lagging economy needs — but they come at a high price.

That explains in part why a survey of Siberian workers found that only 30 percent supported Mr. Gorbachev's reforms. Those opposed have gone so far as to strike, and in one extreme case, in the Turkmen Republic, to murder an official responsible for implementing the reforms.

particularly in government agencies. Soviet economists are particularly concerned about the lack of an infrastructure to handle the new task. In part this stems from the official insistence, until recently, that there was no such thing as unemployment in the Soviet Union. If it did not exist, why do anything to cope with it?

What the Russians now find themselves ill-prepared to handle the relocation process that they eventually will have to undergo. They have no computer base to list available jobs, and no facilities for retraining. And moving from city to city in the Soviet Union is not an easy process. Police permits must be obtained, and there is no such thing as U-Haul truck rentals. This will have to change.

Bold Steps to Avoid Another Black Monday

FINANCIAL markets in New York and Chicago stand at a crossroads. They can go on fighting turf battles or they can take the bold steps needed to stabilize the markets. One thing is certain: Without proper safeguards, a stock market collapse of the severity and speed of last October's could happen again, with even further-reaching consequences.

But if we are to avoid mistakes altogether, we must have better coordination between the stock markets and the markets for derivative products such as futures and options. The task force that I headed pointed out the first and most important step is to appoint one agency to oversee the few critical issues that have an influence across markets.

The big players, who dominate the market, began to treat stocks more like commodities. Large institutions with billions of dollars to invest were unable to find common stocks with market values large enough to accommodate a significant investment. This forced them to move away from investing in individual stocks to investing in stock index futures. This change has confused individuals and driven them from the market.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: No America Cup? NEW YORK — The Boston Globe thinks there is little prospect of another race for the America Cup. "In yachting circles there is still less interest. The non-arrival of an expected challenge from across the water has thrown a wet blanket over the popular enthusiasm. Shall we have no more dipping of flags and tooting of horns and blowing of whistles as the Voloutecor comes careening down and crosses the line like a homing pigeon hastening to her nest? Sport seems to be falling into innocuous desuetude fast. Let us take a hand-sled and go and have a slide."

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Spiccoliso



# Soviets Have 3d Failure Of Proton Launcher

By Felicity Barringer  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Proton rocket launch vehicle, a leading attraction in the Soviet effort to commercialize its space technology, suffered its third failure in 13 months Thursday as the rocket's fourth stage failed to send three satellites into high orbit.

According to the official press agency Tass, three satellites launched into low Earth orbit on Wednesday failed to reach the desired higher orbit after a "separation unit" was unable to propel them upwards. They then were allowed to burn up on their descent into the atmosphere.

The satellites were designed "to test elements and equipment of a space navigation system" and were launched atop a Proton rocket, one of the workhorses of the Soviet fleet of launch vehicles, Tass said.

James Oberg, an American expert on the Soviet space program, said Wednesday that the series of failures, while "embarrassing," is likely to have little impact on the Soviets' drive to sell its launch services, as the rockets offered for commercial purposes don't use the stage that has caused the recent failures.

All three failures — the other two were in January and April 1987 — occurred during testing of the Proton rocket's fourth stage and its ability to propel payloads from a low orbit to a high one.

Mr. Oberg said that satellites in higher orbits, circling the Earth twice a day, are used for navigational purposes, usually by ships. The United States, he said, already has such a system in a high orbit. The Soviets have a less-reliable low-orbit system that they are trying to upgrade, he said.

The new system "could be used by a missile-launching submarine or by a commercial vessel," Mr. Oberg added.

Most commercial space ventures such as communications and processing of materials in a gravity-free environment require only a low-Earth orbit.

Compared with the string of Soviet space successes over the past two years, including two successful missions to Halley's Comet, the launching of the world's most powerful rocket and a record 326-day space flight by a Soviet cosmonaut, the Proton failures are "a sidishow," Mr. Oberg said.

But, he added, "they have been trying to introduce this upper stage and it's an embarrassment" that they are unable to perfect the new technology.

Thus far, the Soviets' big sales push for their rockets, which came at a time of repeated launch failures by United States and European space agencies, has attracted only two customers.

After some delays, India is expected to send up a satellite at the end of March. Glavkosmos, the space agency managing the commercialization program, recently announced that a West German company had signed a contract to send up materials-processing satellites for one week each in 1989, 1990 and 1991.

# Belgian Crashes His Car Inside Church and Dies

BRUSSELS — A 22-year-old man drove a sports car at full speed through the entrance of one of Belgium's most famous churches and slammed it into the altar rail, killing himself, the parish priest said on Thursday.

The man, Henri Ceusters, raced down a drive before smashing through a glass door and an iron gate of the 17th century Catholic Scherpenheuvel basilica. The car careened the length of the church before embedding itself in the communion rail. The police said the man's motives were unknown. The incident took place early Wednesday when the church was empty.

# BUDGET: Reagan Asking Congress for \$1.1 Trillion

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to be controversial is the president's request to privatize a broad range of government services, including some Postal Service operations and the uranium enrichment program.

In accordance with the deficit reduction agreement with Congress, the budget seeks just under \$300 billion in spending authority for the Pentagon, far less than had been contemplated last year.

The reduction, said Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, required canceling or delaying 28 weapons systems and reducing troop strength by 36,000, specific proposals that will come under close examination on Capitol Hill.

The budget projects a U.S. deficit of \$130 billion, well below the \$221 billion deficit of 1986, \$150.2 billion last year, and within the \$136 billion target set by the revised balanced budget law.

# 92,000 Years Ago: Study Suggests an Earlier Dawn of 'Modern' Man

By Boyce Rensberger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Humans indistinguishable from those living today had evolved by 92,000 years ago, some 50,000 years earlier than has been generally accepted, and were living in the Middle East, a team of French and Israeli scientists has reported in the British journal Nature.

If the date is confirmed, the finding would indicate that anatomically modern people evolved before the earliest generally accepted appearance of the Neanderthal people, who are considered anatomically more primitive. Some experts had held that Neanderthals were the ancestors of modern humans.

Anthropologists differ in their interpretation of the French-Israeli findings, but to some the findings suggest that modern human beings evolved in Africa more than 100,000 years ago but did not migrate much beyond the Middle East before Neanderthals arose in Europe around 75,000 years ago.

This view is also based on evidence put forth a few years ago that fully modern people were

living in southern Africa as far back as 110,000 years ago. The accuracy of this date, however, has been questioned.

It was not until about 35,000 years ago that modern peoples entered Europe and the Neanderthals became extinct — either wiped out by the modern people or interbred until they disappeared as a distinct race. Until now the skeletons of those modern invaders, which included the Cro Magnon people, were the earliest known remains of modern humans.

The Nature report on Wednesday was published by Bernard Vandermeersch of the University of Bordeaux, Helene Valladas of the French research agency CNRS in Gif-sur-Yvette and four other researchers from France and Israel. Their report concludes that a close evolutionary relationship between modern humans and Neanderthals is now "untenable."

The new findings are based on a new method of determining the antiquity of skeletons that were discovered many years ago in an Israeli cave called Qafzeh, near Nazareth. It had been estimated that the bones, which are anatomically like those of living humans, were between 35,000 and 40,000 years old.

The new dating method, called thermoluminescence, or TL, was applied not to the bones but to flint flakes found with the bones. TL makes use of the fact that certain products of radioactive decay in stony materials become trapped until the materials are heated. Then the products escape as tiny flashes of light. The amount of light emitted is related to the length of time the decay products have been accumulating in the stone. Once the material cools, a new accumulation starts over again.

The Qafzeh flints were heated in what was probably an ancient campfire, thus resetting the TL clock. When the flints were again heated inside a TL detector, the amount of light emitted revealed that the campfire burned about 92,000 years ago.

"The paleoanthropological implications of such an age are enormous," Chris Stringer, a human-evolution specialist at the British Museum (Natural History) wrote in a commentary in Nature. "Evolutionary models centered on a direct ancestor-descendant relationship between Neanderthals and modern Homo sapiens must surely now be discarded."

The older date also raises a new mystery, Mr. Stringer said. What kept the Qafzeh people for more than 50,000 years from spreading into Neanderthal Europe or eastern Asia? "Were environments to the north so unsuitable or Neanderthals so well established that they prevented early modern human radiation until much later?" Mr. Stringer asked. "Or are relatives of the Qafzeh people waiting to be discovered elsewhere in Eurasia?"

Accepting the truth of the new Qafzeh date and putting aside some relatively minor problems, several anthropologists said the following scenario probably represents a consensus view of how modern humans arose:

More than 3 million years ago in Africa a small apelike species called Australopithecus began walking erect. The original species gave rise to several other forms of Australopithecus.

By 2 million years ago one of the forms had changed, again in Africa, into a somewhat larger-brained species called Homo habilis, the earliest definite maker of stone tools.

At around 1.5 million years ago, Homo habilis gave rise to Homo erectus, which had a still

larger brain and was the first human ancestor to migrate out of Africa and to control fire. Homo erectus spread through much of Eurasia.

By about 300,000 or 400,000 years ago, at least one population of Homo erectus evolved still larger brains and became what anthropologists call the archaic form of Homo sapiens. It is not clear where this happened, but it was probably so gradual that interbreeding among clans spread the more advanced genetic traits over much of Eurasia and Africa.

At some time before the Qafzeh people lived, a population of archaic Homo sapiens evolved into fully modern humans, probably in Africa. These people spread to southern Africa and into the Middle East.

Some time later, the archaic Homo sapiens living in Western Europe evolved into the Neanderthals, who slowly spread eastward.

Fifty thousand years later, when the fully modern people invented more effective technologies — whether for hunting or for war is an open question — they took over all of Eurasia, reached Australia and entered the New World.

# Shultz Will Relay Pakistan Demand To Kremlin for an Afghan Coalition

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has assured Pakistan that he would convey its demand for a coalition government in Afghanistan to the Soviet foreign minister, according to State Department and Pakistani officials.

The assurance came in a meeting with Pakistan's minister of state for foreign affairs, Zain Noorani. Pakistan has demanded the creation of a coalition government before an agreement on a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan is signed.

The officials quoted Mr. Shultz as saying Wednesday that the Pakistani goal was desirable and that he would present it to Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, in Moscow next week.

Before the meeting, some administration officials had expressed concern that insistence on a political agreement between the Afghan guerrillas and the ruling pro-Soviet

People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan could delay a final accord on the pullout of the 115,000 Soviet troops that have been in the country since 1979.

Moscow has abandoned its earlier demand for the creation of a coalition government, and some administration officials said they believed that the United States should press Pakistan to drop the demand as well.

After his 45-minute meeting with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Noorani said that there is "a lot of similarity" between the Pakistani and U.S. positions, adding that the United States is not averse to the idea of the creation of an interim government.

A Pakistani official said that there was no flexibility in Pakistan's demand for an interim government acceptable to the three million Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

"We feel that the priority is not only the return of Soviet troops but also the creation of conditions that

will permit the refugees to return" to Afghanistan, the official said. Mr. Noorani told Mr. Shultz, "For this, it is absolutely essential that arrangements are made for bringing about an interim government in Kabul."

The Soviet Union indicated Thursday that it would press for U.S. backing for a prompt accord ending the Afghan conflict during a visit to Moscow next week by Mr. Shultz, Reuters reported from Moscow.

In an interview with the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, Yuli Vorontsov, a first deputy foreign minister, said agreement could be concluded in Geneva early next month if Pakistan, a U.S. ally, withdrew last-minute objections.

Mr. Vorontsov said Pakistani demands that a new coalition government had to be set up in Kabul before an accord bringing the withdrawal of Soviet troops were aimed at creating "artificial obstacles" to ending the war.

"Pakistan should reconsider its unconstructive approach," Mr. Vorontsov said. "It now depends on it alone whether the Geneva accords will be signed in the near future."

The official, Moscow's chief negotiator on the Afghan issue, did not directly link his remarks with the arrival of Mr. Shultz, due in Moscow on Sunday for talks with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and Mr. Shevardnadze.

But analysts said his comments indicated clearly that the Soviet leaders would be urging Mr. Shultz to use Washington's influence with Pakistan to ensure an accord was quickly reached at the next round of peace talks on March 2.

# Beatings of Lithuanians Reported by Dissidents

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Dissidents reported Thursday that police and soldiers beat hundreds of Lithuanians with rubber clubs as they gathered to mark their republic's independence between 1918 and 1940. A Soviet spokesman denied the reports.

The clash occurred Tuesday in Vilnius after foreign correspondents had left the Lithuanian capital, the dissidents said. The Soviet Foreign Ministry took Moscow-based reporters to Vilnius on Sunday on an organized trip, but they returned Tuesday evening.

There was no way to verify the reports of the Moscow-based dissidents, because telephone lines of Lithuanian activists have been cut. Vadim Pečilyev, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, was asked whether the incidents in Lithuania occurred.

"Discussing when something which didn't take place, took place, it's very difficult," Mr. Pečilyev said at a briefing. "Around certain events in Lithuania and other Baltic republics there are a lot of provocations. The more they are far away from those republics, the more they are intense."

The Moscow-based dissidents, Alexander Ogorodnikov and Alexander Podrabinek, said they received their information from Nikolai Sadomaitis, a Catholic activist who lives in Vilnius.

About 2,000 people gathered in Vilnius in St. Anne's Church and another 2,000 in St. Nicholas Church on Tuesday evening, the 70th anniversary of Lithuania's declaration of independence on Feb. 16, 1918, according to Mr. Ogorodnikov and Mr. Podrabinek.

Lithuania and its neighboring Baltic republics of Latvia and Estonia were independent until they were absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1940 under the Nazi-Soviet pact. That action never has been recognized by the United States.

After the services, worshippers tried to march to a square beside the city's former Catholic cathedral, which now houses an art gallery, the dissidents said. They intended to lay flowers and wreaths on monuments to Lithuanian nationalist figures.

But police and soldiers beat many of the worshippers with rubber clubs as they walked, according to Mr. Ogorodnikov and Mr. Podrabinek. The police detained hundreds of the demonstrators, including some who were driven outside the city and left in remote areas, they said.

In one hospital alone there were 160 people being treated for injuries suffered in the beatings, Mr. Podrabinek said.

Earlier, Tass quoted the Lithuanian interior minister as saying that the police in Lithuania arrested 32 people for boogymenism on the anniversary of the declaration.

But the minister, Stasys Lisasakas, denied that there had been any nationalist protests in the republic on the anniversary and said that the arrests actually represented a fall from the usual daily tally of disturbances of public order.

"There were no anti-Soviet nationalist actions in Lithuania," Mr. Lisasakas said in the interview, published Thursday.

"Only 32 persons were detained all over the republic for anti-social and boogymen actions," he said.

Mr. Talyzin, who had been criticized by Mr. Gorbachev for his handling of the job, was transferred to an obscure government bureau. However, he retained his post as first deputy prime minister and on Thursday remained a candidate member of the Politburo, indicating he may yet survive the reshuffle in the state planning office.

The voting membership of the Politburo remained unchanged on Thursday. The Central Committee, which customarily meets several times a year, is the only body that can alter the makeup of the powerful panel that constitutes the collective leadership between Central Committee meetings.

For example, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, a Democrat who is chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said last week in Paris that he expected military cooperation between France and its allies to expand substantially in the months ahead.

As paradoxical as it may sound to many Americans, who still recall the well-publicized U.S. anger when France refused two years ago to allow U.S. F-111 bombers to fly over French territory to bomb Libya, this appreciation of France comes quickly to visiting Americans once they look at the whole picture," U.S. diplomats said.

The French defense minister, André Girard, who is a leading advocate of more open French cooperation with allied nations, recently called on NATO to overhaul its institutions with an eye toward greater French involvement.

In a meeting in Munich of defense experts earlier this month, Mr. Girard said that "the time has come for us to take a look at the fundamentals of our security, leaving aside our old prejudices and concentrating on the abilities, the possible roles and the ambitions of the members of the Western alliance, all of whom are equals and adults."

In conversation, Mr. Girard, when asked about French cooperation with NATO, says: "We don't have any complex anymore." The phrase, aides say, means that France, after pulling its troops out of the NATO command, has built a national pride in defense that enables the nation to take the lead in trying to force a new division of responsibility between European nations and the United States on Western defense.

France maintains its national commitment to defense spending and nuclear deterrence, officials say, because the government refuses to allow NATO to make the decision about whether French forces would be committed to war. While French leaders have said indirectly that French troops would help resist any attack on West Germany, they maintain that France will never relinquish to NATO the decision to use nuclear weapons.

Short of that, however, France has not yet solved many other questions of how to cooperate more effectively with its NATO allies. A crucial issue is "overflight rights," a guarantee that allied warplanes could use French airspace to reach the Mediterranean from northern Europe instead of flying the circuitous route imposed on the British-based U.S. warplanes that bombed Libya.

Another question is whether the French Defense Ministry, under Mr. Girard, will successfully curtail the industrial chauvinism of Dassault and other French arms-makers that has blocked wider Western cooperation in developing new weapons.

The biggest question of all is whether France and NATO can change enough to reapportion military responsibilities in Europe.

David Owen, Britain's former foreign secretary, says only major adjustments can open the way to a militarily significant French commitment to a European defensive coalition.

Speaking at the Council on Foreign Relations, Mr. Owen attacked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain for echoing the traditional U.S. rhetoric that France should "rejoin NATO."

"Not much purpose is served by merely urging France and Spain to join the integrated command structure, they will not do so," he said. Instead, he said, NATO while retaining a U.S. supreme commander for all allied forces in wartime, should hand over its operational peacetime commands to European officers. This change would be designed to reassure Europeans that NATO served Europe's interests.

France also needs to be gradually drawn into joint European nuclear consultations, he said, perhaps in a body that parallels the Nuclear Planning Group set up in NATO in order to reassure non-nuclear members of the alliance about U.S. strategy.

The question, Mr. Calleo said, is "whether NATO, which is a Catholic as the Vatican, can change enough and whether France can find enough substance for its own policy in time to match the Soviet challenge under Mikhail Gorbachev."

(AP, UPI)



Neil Kinnock, the British Labor Party leader, visiting a hospitalized Palestinian on Thursday, who said he was beaten by Israeli troops. Mr. Kinnock, on a tour of the Gaza Strip, called it "a vast slum."

# ABDUCT: U.S. and UN Hunt for Marine in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

sought" the post with the UN observer unit, according to Pentagon officials.

He lived in Woodbridge, Virginia, when he was assigned last June to the Lebanon Observer Group, part of the UN Truce Supervision Organization, which operates throughout the Middle East, the

officials said. Last month, he became chief of the 75-member Lebanese unit, which includes 16 U.S. military officers, officials said.

Pentagon and State Department officials said Wednesday that the kidnapping had not yet triggered discussions over whether to pull the remaining U.S. members of the team out of Lebanon.

"These people are not assigned as a national contingent," said Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman.

"There are U.S. officers assigned to this organization," he said, adding that, as such, they are under the authority and responsibility of the UN.

Some Pentagon officials expressed concern over the vulnerability of the U.S. troops serving in Lebanon, noting that the State Department has recommended for the past several years that civilian Americans leave the country.

But other military officials noted that the United States has participated in the UN unit since it was formed in 1948 and did not withdraw its members even after the 1983 bombing of the barracks in Beirut in which 241 U.S. Marines died.

The Lebanon Observer Group operates six observation posts and conducts patrols around the Lebanese-Israeli border in conjunction with the UN Truce Force in Lebanon, a peacekeeping force known as UNIFIL, which was created after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1978.

Colwood Higgins became chief of the observer unit in January. An American heads the unit from January to June, and an Australian officer from July to December.

The United States has assigned 36 military officers to UN observer groups throughout the Middle East, including the 16 in Lebanon. The 36 U.S. officers are among 299 troops from 17 nations, including the Soviet Union, that participate in the observer groups.

# FRANCE: Paris Quietly Increases Its Military Cooperation With NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

strategists, these sources said, also see advantages in rebuilding defense bridges to the United States now, before anti-nuclear feeling and budgetary problems facing the new U.S. administration cut into the U.S. guarantee to counterbalance the Soviet Union in Europe.

As a result of this new thinking in France, many U.S. officials and congressmen who visit Paris these days return to Washington saying: "France has become our best ally in Europe."

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In a meeting in Munich of defense experts earlier this month, Mr. Girard said that "the time has come for us to take a look at the fundamentals of our security, leaving aside our old prejudices and concentrating on the abilities, the possible roles and the ambitions of the members of the Western alliance, all of whom are equals and adults."

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(AP, UPI)

# SOVIET: Reform Defended

(Continued from Page 1)

Central Committee that an entrenched bureaucracy had stalled Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to modernize Soviet society. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Yelstin earlier had been removed from his party post in Moscow but was given a ministerial job in the government's construction bureaucracy, leaving his political future in doubt.

The Tass news agency said Mr. Razumovsky, 52, a Gorbachev protégé who has been handling party personnel matters for almost two years, would become a non-voting member of the Politburo. He has been a secretary of the Central Committee, a key party post.

Also named to candidate, or non-voting, membership was Mr. Maslyukov, 50, who earlier this month was named chairman of the Soviet Committee for State Planning, the body that historically has controlled the economy.

Earlier this month, Mr. Maslyukov replaced Nikolai V. Talyzin as the government's chief economic planner.

Mr. Talyzin, who had been criticized by Mr. Gorbachev for his handling of the job, was transferred to an obscure government bureau. However, he retained his post as first deputy prime minister and on Thursday remained a candidate member of the Politburo, indicating he may yet survive the reshuffle in the state planning office.

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(AP, UPI)

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Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, backing off his declaration that he must win contests Tuesday in Minnesota or South Dakota to stay in the race for the Democratic nomination, now says fresh signs of support have forced him to reassess the importance of those contests.

Mr. Simon began Wednesday telling television interviewers that he had to finish first in the Minnesota caucuses or the South Dakota primary to stay in the campaign.

By late Wednesday night, however, he was telling reporters at a series of fund-raisers: "We're now hedging on that because of the reaction we've been getting from around the country."

(AP, UPI)

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# WEEKEND

- Papp's Newest Challenge
- What Happened to Melody?
- Treasure of the Aztecs

International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

### Janacek Festival

A new production of "Katya Kabanova" that opened Feb. 18 at the Paris Opéra, staged by Göttrich, conducted by Jiri Kout, and with Leonie Rysaneck, Karan Armstrong and Barry McCauley in principal roles, is one of the major events in a festival devoted to the Czech composer Leoš Janacek that continues to the end of March in Paris and other French cities. Another is the Paris premiere of the composer's final opera "From the House of the Dead," which opens March 10 at the Salle Favart (Opéra Comique), in a staging by Volker Schlöndorff and conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras. The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra will give two concerts in Paris and others in Lyon and Strasbourg and other Paris concerts are scheduled by the Talich and Smetana Quartets, the Prague Wind Quintet and the pianist Joseph Palenicek, with soloists from the Paris Opéra orchestra. The tenor Nicholas Gedda, with Palenicek as pianist, will perform the song cycle "Diary of one Who Disappeared." Among other events, an exhibition devoted to the composer, who died 60 years ago, opens at the Paris Opéra Feb. 21, and 90 years of Czechoslovak cinema will be covered in 50 screenings at the Cinéma-thèque in the Centre Pompidou from March 2 to April 12. Seven recent Czech and Slovak films not yet seen in France will be screened in a Paris theater for a week beginning Feb. 24, before being shown in 15 other French cities.

### French Craftsmanship on Display

A chance to see some of the best examples of French craftsmanship and design is offered by the exhibition "De Main de Maître" (From the Hand of the Master) Familiar and less familiar creations from the worlds of fashion, perfume, jewelry and textiles are used to demonstrate the use of such diverse materials as wood, stone, metal, glass, cotton, leather, furs and flowers. They include everything from a Hermès scarf and a watch by Chanel, to a vase by Dufy and exotic, jeweled sculptures from Chaumet. One of the objectives of the show is to help preserve and develop traditional craftsmanship, with the special knowledge and cultural values that it represents, and also to illustrate how industry makes use of them in the modern world. Until Feb. 21.



## Philadelphia Learns Some Italian



Riccardo Muti conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra: Nowadays, all of those around him pepper their conversations with Italian.

by Michael Kimmelman

NEW YORK — Minutes before a Philadelphia Orchestra rehearsal not long ago, Riccardo Muti, the music director, was lying down, his feet dangling over the arm of a dressing room couch at Carnegie Hall. He looked happy and relaxed. He joked an assistant about packing luggage for a trip, and chatted, one after the other, with the orchestra's general manager, Joseph Klingler, and his concertmaster, Norman Carol, about the ensemble's recent labor disputes. When it was time to go to work, Carol said "avanti."

Nowadays, all of those around Muti pepper their conversations with Italian phrases. One can read symbolism in this: For several years after he took over the reins of the Philadelphia Orchestra in 1980, Muti had to struggle not only with an entrenched audience that had grown accustomed, after 44 years, to seeing Eugene Ormandy on the podium, but also with a sense of cultural dislocation made worse by the conductor's difficulties speaking English.

was a kind of second home to old, blue-blood Philadelphia, and the possibility of a new orchestra hall reflects the breakdown of that group's monopoly on the tastes and style of the city's musical life.

Muti has worked in various ways to foster a new audience in Philadelphia, including the elimination of several Friday afternoon concerts and adding Friday evening events, which attract a younger crowd. Under Ormandy, concerts were often like social events for the city's well-to-do, and the programs, which started fashionably late, included a large proportion of familiar music. Muti begins at 8 P.M. "I've tried to convince the audience that a concert is a communion between public and performers," he says. "Now we have much more disciplined listeners."

In addition to a still heavy dose of standards, the music director has added to the Philadelphia's subscription season a mix of unusual 19th-century Romantic pieces and a smattering of contemporary music. During his first years, Ormandy continued the tradition founded by his predecessor, Leopold Stokowski, of giving premieres of new pieces, including several by Rachmaninoff. But he seemed to lose interest during his final years. This season, to honor the bicentennial of the Constitution, the orchestra is performing several commissioned works. "If the big institutions don't help new music, it's the end of the cultural process," Muti says. "I don't think this is an obligation; it's a must."

This past summer, the orchestra went on a successful European tour that included its first appearance at the Salzburg Festival, where Muti has regularly appeared with other ensembles. Philadelphia listeners have come to accept Muti's jet-setting schedule, which includes guest-conducting stints with the Berlin Philharmonic and the Vienna Philharmonic and his role as music director at La Scala in Milan. Philadelphia seems to consider Muti's international reputation as enhancing the city's cosmopolitan image.

Not that Muti has quieted all detractors. He is frequently criticized for performances that emphasize precision and elegance at the cost of profundity and emotional depth. About the oft-repeated attack that he undid the rich string sound that made the ensemble so admired under Ormandy, replacing it with a slicker, less distinctive style, Muti calmly responds, "I agree it's a problem that all orchestras sound the same today, especially with recordings. But if you listen to our recent recordings of the Rachmaninoff Third Piano Concerto, you will realize those old characteristics are still there — the voluptuous umbrella of sound, the perfume of sound — when they are needed. I don't want to destroy that. It's necessary for certain repertoire. But when we play, for example, the Beethoven Fifth Symphony, we can be a different orchestra. That's what makes Philadelphia so good."

The orchestra has started a cycle of the complete Beethoven symphonies, in performances notable for their fast tempos in outer movements and high drama in slower sections. When he took over, the conductor put aside warhorse Ormandy had so often performed in order to restrain the ensemble in his own style. That he has taken them up again testifies to his belief that the Philadelphia Orchestra is now his creation and will do these pieces his way.

Most remarkably, perhaps, Muti has maintained widespread respect among the players. They praise in particular his seriousness, preparedness and attention to fine points. In turn, Muti is proud of his colleagues: "At this moment, the Philadelphia Orchestra is the best in the country," he declared.

MUTI'S ascendancy in Philadelphia has more than musical implications. The orchestra is that city's cultural standard-bearer, surrounded by a mystique of tradition in a town that prides itself on traditionalism. Hence, the changes Muti has brought to the orchestra — both in terms of its playing and its image — echo broadly throughout the city. Ormandy and his ensemble reflected old Philadelphia: stable, conservative, predictable. The 46-year-old Muti, who favors sleek performances full of vigor and surface brilliance, seems to be more like what the city wishes to become.

Thanks partly to Muti's support, money is being raised for a new concert hall to be built one block from the elegant but acoustically dry Academy of Music, the longtime home for the orchestra. This comes after decades of discussion and inaction. The conductor has argued that the city needs another place, one equipped for television and recording, which will also free the overbooked Academy for other events. Finally, Philadelphia's business and political communities have apparently agreed. There is great significance to this, for the Academy



## A Sweet Look At Hockney's Long Career

by Paul Richard

LOS ANGELES — David Hockney is going deaf. Not that he can't hear. He has spent years designing sets for Mozart, Wagner and Stravinsky; now silence is descending and his hereditary hearing loss is smothering the operas he loves. He fears it's made him anti-social. He says, "You either sit there silently or else do all the talking."

Once Hockney was a wonderboy. He turned 50 last July. Upstairs, in the galleries of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, more than 30 years of Hockney's life is on the walls.

His voice retains some shadow of his native Yorkshire, of grim Bradford in the Midlands, but he's an Angeleno now. The high-keyed colors of his house in the hills above the city, and of his newest paintings have a shine that's almost blinding.

Much modern art attacks. His, instead, invites. Hockney, when excited by something he's discovered — say, the look of California, or that of moving water, or how to give his photographs a sense of shingled time — takes his viewers with him. He teaches what he's learned; he tells you who he is.

If you know his art at all, you feel you know his homes, the poetry that's moved him, the tulips on his table, his parents and his friends. When he writes about his work, vividly and well, he does so not to brag, only to explain. Hockney does not obfuscate. His paintings, from the start, have been thoughtfully instructive, touchingly endearing, absolutely clear. No wonder people love him. His paintings seem to glow with authentic generosity. He treats you like a friend.

His retrospective is vastly entertaining. It starts when he's just a kid, with a portrait of his father. It includes his first school paintings with their scrawlings and their jokes; his paintings of transparencies, of water and of glass; his landscapes, still lifes, set designs, his photographs as painter; and dozens of his portraits of his heroes, lovers, pals. His show is shiny and it's smart.

It is fun to see that glossy light, those cushions on the sofa, and his mother posing primly, patiently and proudly for her gifted son. It is fun to look at Hockney as piercingly and swiftly he peers into a mirror and sketches his self-portraits. Looking at his grand, many-angled photographs is like strolling there beside him as, slowly in his mismatched socks, he walks around that Zen garden at Kyoto, or through a square in Paris or across the Brooklyn Bridge.



Clockwise from top left: "Self-Portrait With Cigarette," 1983; a portrait of Hockney's dog; "My Parents," 1977; and Hockney.

the air. There are 300 works on view, and it is not easy to imagine another living artist capable of mounting a retrospective more appealing.

What, then, is that subtle, nagging irritation that undercuts the endless pleasures of this show? Can great fun be great art? All of Hockney's life is here, all except the darkness. Nothing in his art suggests misery or bitterness, sourness or fear.

I know no other vanguard artist who draws, from life, as well. He seems to shift his style in almost every portrait. He's as good with a Rapidograph as he is with colored pencils. Look at Celia with white flowers, or that drawing of his mum (made the day after his father died), or Henry in a deck chair. Every gesture seems controlled by the artist's keen intelligence. No line is out of place.

Few Americans can draw so well. Alice Neel is dead now, and so is Raphael Soyer, and even at their best neither of them showed Hockney's sweet and stunning skill. Who, then, are our portraitists? England has a bunch: the anguished Francis Bacon, and the penetrating Lucian Freud, and the somber R.B. Kitaj. Hockney's art school friend. But all these men paint pain or doubt. Hockney does so rarely. Though the only people he portrays are those he deeply cares for, his evident affection is kept at some strange distance.

Hockney worked two years in British hospitals as a conscientious objector, rather than accept military service. He is intolerant of injustice and writes with deep disgust about the class system of England. But no trace of his politics is apparent in his art.

Homoerotic art is these days much in fashion. But, unlike other artists who wave their gayness like a flag, Hockney portrays his with no trace of belligerence, and with a kind of damped-down

Continued on page 8

LONDON

### Karsh of Ottawa at 80

An interesting quartet of photography exhibitions is currently on show in London. At the Barbican, there is "Karsh, A Birthday Celebration," organized in honor of the 80th birthday of Josef Karsh. It is the largest retrospective to date of the photographer's work. Winston Churchill's defiant wartime pose is among 150 portraits of celebrities Karsh has photographed in the past 50 years. Until June 12. To mark the Chinese New Year and the onset of the Year of the Dragon the Barbican is also showing the results of a six-year trek by the leading Japanese photographer Hiroji Kubota through all regions of China. More than 100 of his prints and photomontages, some more than six feet long, are on view. Until March 6. Also at the Barbican, the 19th-century photographer Henry Peach Robinson (1830-1901), who pioneered the technique of the "composite picture," using several negatives and retouching methods; is given a major review in a show of 200 of his photographs and graphic works. Feb. 25 to April 24. The Hayward Gallery, meanwhile, shows 150 prints by the man who was called the "Turner of photography," probably the Victorian era's best-known photographer, Roger Fenton. Fenton became famous for his photographs of the Crimean War and later for his landscapes and portraits of Victoria and Albert and the royal family. He traveled widely; his study of a Nubian watercarrier was shot in 1858. Until April 17.



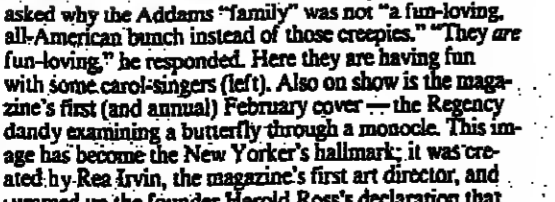
### Avant-Garde Igloo

An exhibition of painting and sculpture by Mario Merz is on at the Anthony d'Offay gallery. It incorporates a gigantic metal igloo, posing the question "Do we turn round inside houses, or is it houses which turn around us?" The igloo is "an inexhaustible source of meaning," for Merz, says the gallery, apparently both as a very primitive form of habitation, and as a sophisticated geometrical form. But his question is perhaps these days more appropriate to the denizens of Park Avenue than to those of the Arctic Circle.

WASHINGTON

### New Yorker Retrospective

The Corcoran Art Gallery is featuring a retrospective of 60 years of New Yorker magazine art, particularly the classic cartoons, by artists including James Thurber, Edward Koren, Charles Addams, Saul Steinberg, George Booth and others. Last week's opening was attended by Booth and Addams, whose ghoulish characters are an American staple, having even been made into a TV series a few years ago. He was asked why the Addams "family" was not "a fun-loving, all-American bunch instead of those creepies." They are fun-loving," he responded. Here they are having fun with some cartoon-singers (left). Also on show is the magazine's first (and annual) February cover — the Regency Nuclear. The magazine's first art director, and summed up the founder Harold Ross's declaration that "the magazine was not edited for the old lady in Dubuque." The exhibition continues until April 17, then moves to London.



## n' Man

as the first human ancestor...  
...to control fire. Homo...  
...rough much of Eurasia...  
...0 or 400,000 years ago, as...  
...Homo erectus evolved...  
...because what anthropologists...  
...found in the fossil record...  
...occurred, but it was probably...  
...preceding among clams...  
...and genetic traits over much...  
...of the world.

## Debate Rise

in Israel on...  
...Peace Effort...  
...JERUSALEM — The...  
...governing coalition in...  
...the Knesset Thursday...  
...over a U.S. Middle...  
...East peace initiative...  
...response to the...  
...occupied territories...  
...Foreign Minister...  
...Shimon Peres...  
...said that efforts by...  
...Prime Minister...  
...Yitzhak Rabin to...  
...change in the status...  
...of the West Bank...  
...and Gaza were...  
...not...  
...There is no Arab...  
...leader...  
...will sit down with...  
...Mr. Shamir...  
...as he keeps saying...  
...Mr. Shamir...  
...said of Mr. Shamir...  
...leads the right-wing...  
...Likud...  
...government...  
...Mr. Peres's Labor...  
...Party...  
...expressed support...  
...for an...  
...Middle East...  
...peace conference...  
...which Israel would...  
...prepare...  
...occupied land...  
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...But with Secretary...  
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WEEKEND

Around the World With N.Y. Festival

AMERICANS like to do things in a big way — and perhaps no Americans more so than New Yorkers. And so The First New York International Festival of the Arts is being launched as a monthlong event this summer...

graphed by Arthur Mitchell for the Dance Theater of Harlem, and works by the American Ballet Theater, Pina Bausch, Cunningham and the Jacques d'Amboise National Dance Institute...

Joseph Papp, a Man for All Audiences

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

NEW YORK — Joseph Papp, it is generally agreed, is the best thing that has happened in the American theater in years.

Papp's first production to be transferred to Broadway, where it scandalized and prospered. Subsequently it was reproduced in many of the world's capitals and has been a model for countless imitations.

what is should be, with the audience participating with what is set before them. "After World War II service in the Pacific, I was in Los Angeles. There I caught Laurence Olivier's film, 'Henry V.' It smacked me between the eyes and I plunged into Shakespeare.



Joseph Papp.

peal to me most. Strindberg was so far ahead of his time that he is the most modern author in the late 20th century. I love the Irish, too, Synge, Yeats and O'Casey.

typed and forced to go on giving the same performance every time before the cameras. In England where the film studios act in both plays and films...

- AUSTRIA: VIENNA: Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04). To June 5: The Jewish community of Vienna: Paintings, engravings, sculpture, manuscripts and coins from a private collection illustrate the community's history up to and including the Nazi era. Kinstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To June 12: The Age of the Bourgeoisie and the Spirit of Conflict. A wide ranging exhibition devoted to Viennese culture 1815-1848, the "Biedermeier Era," with exhibits illustrating the arts, design and the social and political order of the period.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

- FRANCE: PARIS: Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To May 16: An exhibition of some of Picasso's last works, done beginning in 1953 until his death in 1973: 95 paintings, 34 drawings, 70 engravings and 8 sculptures. To Mar. 13: Jan Sudek: 140 prints by the Czech photographer. To Mar. 20: Works on paper by Zoran Music (1935-1987), many of which deal with the artist's wartime deportation and imprisonment at Dachau. To Mar. 13: Francisco de Zurbarán (1598-1664): a retrospective of the 17th century Spanish painter already seen at the Met in New York. 70 works from Spanish, U.S. and other collections. To Mar. 13: The Royal Way: 9000 Years of Art and Culture in Jordan. 400 artifacts and precious objects from Jordanian national collections. To Mar. 13: The Royal Way: 9000 Years of Art and Culture in Jordan. 400 artifacts and precious objects from Jordanian national collections.

TWO LIVELY CENTENNIAL BOOKS TRACE THE SPIRITED HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Describing a century of dramatic news, and how it was reported. THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE: THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS is the unique, full-length history of the world's first international newspaper. Author Charles Robertson, a professor of government at Smith College in Massachusetts, spent several years combing through the paper's archives, interviewing its personnel (both active and retired) and then assembling a vast range of materials into a history that reads like biography...

Order form for 'A Century of News' and 'The First Hundred Years' books. Includes fields for name, address, city, and payment options (credit card, check, etc.).

DOONESBURY comic strip panels. Panel 1: PRINCE ALBERT'S SOUTHERN STRATEGY SEEMED A GOOD BET. Panel 2: THE VOTERS WEREN'T SO SURE. Panel 3: SUDDENLY IN THE WINGS, GEORGE SENATOR SAM NINN CLEARED HIS THROAT. Panel 4: HIS UNDERSTUDY FROZE IN HORROR.

Where Has M... by Stephen... THE meaning of... Hockne... His art is rare... passion, but it... of the pedagogy... deep and generous... audience... His art is rarely... with Seif... Hockne... made of 49 square... driven by some... behind a back... final photograph... 11-18 April... Hockne's... could depict... together of 700... time days to



WEEKEND

Where, Oh Where Has Melody Gone?

by Stephen Holden

Whatever happened to melody in popular music? I'm not talking about tunes—humdrum little ditties with short catch phrases—but a fluid, cohesive theme of at least 16 bars in which no musical phrase is repeated.

Today, the word melody has an almost quaint ring. It brings to mind those television ads, usually narrated by distinguished-looking actors with upper-class English accents who hawk recorded treasures of the "world's great melodies."



Burt Bacharach, Bruce Springsteen.

record makers, do not apply to the world's great melodies. A groove is the essential quality—the combination of texture, speed and pattern—of a recording's hard rhythmic pulse. A hook is a regularly repeated, abbreviated musical catch phrase that identifies a song or record.

Looking back on the history of the pop ballad since the heyday of Rodgers and Hammerstein, it is interesting to analyze the ways in which different composers responded to the changing equation between melody and rhythm.

His art is rarely vapid or facile, and never void of passion, but it is the passion of the pedagogue.

ness deep and generous—toward his sitters and his audience—flows like balm throughout his show.

His art is rarely vapid, rarely facile, and never void of passion. But what his friend Henry rightly calls "the double entrancement of learning and teaching" is the fuel that feeds the fire of David Hockney's art.

You feel that in his finest works, say, such Polaroid assemblages as "Noya and Bill Brandt with Self Portrait (Although They Were Watching This Picture Being Made)"

climbed a ladder to photograph the stop sign, he knelt on the ground to aim at the squashed beer cans. You almost walk into that picture, and it takes an hour to see it fully. It's not just a slice of time.

place in pop found its expression in melodies that stand among the most complex yet memorable tunes ever to become hit songs. Bacharach and David developed a tricky staccato melodic diction in which rock-and-roll energy and Latin American rhythms were hilt into the melodies themselves.

Simon and Garfunkel's 1970 recording of "Bridge Over Troubled Water" inaugurated a different, more grandiose style of pop



Simon and Garfunkel's 1970 recording of "Bridge Over Troubled Water" inaugurated a different, more grandiose style of pop

ballad, which has flourished commercially in the hits of Barry Manilow, Whitney Houston and others. This generic style of ballad formalizes the stentorian atmosphere of the Simon and Garfunkel hit by grounding it with a slogging martial rhythm.

Melody is not about to disappear. What has happened is that technology and global telecommunications have combined to transform the very form and content of popular music.

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Whether exploring the restrictions of single-point perspective, or the task of painting swimming pools ("Water can be anything—it can be any color, it's movable, it has no set visual description"), or the problems of the stage, Hockney has never ceased exploring.

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The Beauty of the Aztecs' Dark Culture

by Michael Gibson

RUSSELS—Ten years ago, an employee of the electric power company in Mexico City was digging up a street near the cathedral when his pickaxe struck a large stone object.

He and his fellow workers eventually uncovered a circular carved disk, 3.25 meters (about 10 1/2 feet) in diameter, representing a rigorously stylized form, the dismembered body of a woman.

This discovery somehow gives a tangible form to the conflicting feelings that the fate of Aztec culture inspires. On the one hand there is a sense of dismay at the waning destruction of a civilization of matchless splendor, whose works so dazzled Albrecht Dürer when he saw them at the Brussels court of Emperor Charles V in August 1520.

On the other hand there is the revulsion inspired by a culture that assumed the sun could only continue warming the earth as long as it was sustained with sacrificial human blood. According to (perhaps not entirely impartial) Spanish sources, 20,000 prisoners of war were offered up in this way in the course of a single year.

One hundred and fifty of the items uncovered during the subsequent archaeological digging are on view in the Musées royaux d'Art et d'Histoire in Brussels through April 17, along with 200 objects on loan from museums around the world.

AZTEC society was highly stratified—according to its laws, anyone found wearing the clothes or insignia of a caste not his own was sentenced to death. But despite its autocratic cast, the culture's attitude toward death and its practice of human sacrifice, was perceived quite otherwise, even by the people who, having been conquered by the Aztecs, were chosen as sacrificial victims.

The exhibition makes abundantly clear that the common culture of Central America was an eerie and indeed overwhelmingly poetic web of images so that each sculpture becomes a complex visual metaphor in which a wealth of symbolic notions relating to the cosmos and human destiny are intricately interwoven.

The poetic element here, beyond the superstitions that tend to crystallize around any such perception, is the touching notion that the disordered hair of the woman who has died after a fruitless struggle is itself an image of chaos and death—for death in the

Aztec view is a form of chaos. Women who died in childbirth were buried at a crossroads and a statue of Cihuateco similar to the one on exhibit was placed near their graves. The figure is shown kneeling, her fleshless lips revealing her teeth. Seeing her could bring bad luck to men, on certain days at least.

But much of what is shown here reveals that the poetic perception tended to harden all too quickly and move toward the sort of dreadful ritual revealed by the statue of Xipe Totec, the god of springtime and fertility, looted by the Princeton Museum. The divinity is represented by a priest who has been dressed in the skin of a flayed human victim.

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Stone figure of Cihuateco, symbol of women who died in childbirth.

doubt, but they also managed to erase practically all vestiges, all memory, all historical traces. The marvelous objects in gold of the sort that Dürer had so enthusiastically admired were brought together and melted down into gold bars. That was for profit alone: "I and my companions," said Cortés to Montezuma, "have a sickness of the heart which can be cured only by gold."

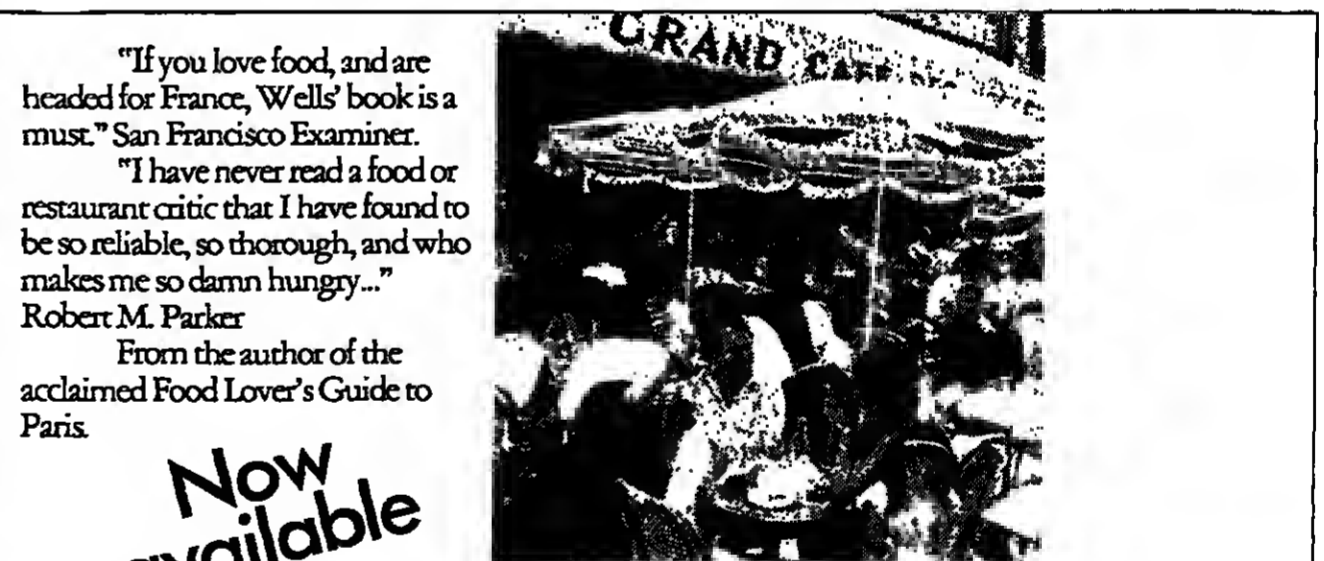
After the conquest, the temples of the capital were taken apart, stone by stone. All manner of religious objects were shattered, mutilated or buried. Thousands of books, considered as works of the devil, were burned, until it occurred to someone, much too late, that they could yield knowledge that might be useful to those who were determined to rule and convert these people.



The Codex Borbonicus shows a possible use for some of the ornaments in the show, on the headdress of the god Otonotecuhli, presented as a mummy.

The exhibition in Brussels covers a wide range of activities relating both to ritual and to daily life. The ceramic pieces are full of charming and often humorous details that make a fortunate contrast with the darker aspects of Aztec culture. Jewelry is well represented, and so are sports in the form of a ball game intended to symbolize the course of the sun.

An excellent catalogue gives a vast fund of information without which one cannot hope fully to appreciate the significance of much of what is shown.



The Food Lover's Guide to France by Patricia Wells

Patricia Wells' new book is a mouth-watering guide that leads food lovers through the gastronomic pleasures of France from North to South and East to West. Traveling over 30,000 miles on an exhilarating culinary treasure hunt, Ms Wells writes of her discoveries: great restaurants, cafés, markets, pastry and cheese shops.

Form for ordering the book, including fields for name, address, city, and code, and payment options.

Hockney Retrospective

Continued from page 7

passion. Even when he paints the men he's loved most deeply, his pictures show no trace of fiery lust.

Instead, a friendliness unending, a politeness deep and generous—toward his sitters and his audience—flows like balm throughout his show.

His art is rarely vapid, rarely facile, and never void of passion. But what his friend Henry rightly calls "the double entrancement of learning and teaching" is the fuel that feeds the fire of David Hockney's art.

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Muti

Continued from page 7

tion and concern in Philadelphia about whether he will stay with the orchestra if an appealing offer is tendered in Europe (his contract with Philadelphia extends through 1990).

Still, the conductor's wife and children live in Ravenna and Muti admits to feeling not entirely at home yet in the United States, where he spends roughly four months each year.

Ormandy was very much a society figure in town. His successor has avoided having anything to do with that sort of thing, insisting his only obligation is to music. Yet, as he has transformed the Philadelphia Orchestra into an instrument of his own vision, he has also begun to accept the role of unofficial city leader.

Although the Los Angeles County Museum organized this show, Hockney was the curator most responsible for his home-town retrospective. (When a collector from Hamburg refused, despite the artist's pleas, to lend a painting of a swimming pool for this touring show, Hockney made a copy. It is there on the wall.)

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SPORTS

A 'Peculiar' Season Results in Turbulence

Bob Donahue International Herald Tribune

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

Home team victories this week would start to put the pecking order back into familiar shape, and set up a Welsh-French shoot-out the last day. But Scotland and Ireland are not yet resigned to mere supporting roles.

zine's Feb. 13 issue: "After painfully reading your leader, may I beg you not to write about the game again?"

When McGill played Harvard in 1874, the game was rugby. But before the 1880s were out, the hooker in America had become a center, the flankers were ends. By the middle of the present century, the lateral pass was a rarity in American football.

Another difference, as Wyatt emphasized, is that rugby can seriously stage a world championship but American football can't. And so it happens that the old Five Nations series (first played in full in 1910) is in a post-World Cup turbulence phase — much shuffling about of players; exaggerated team hopes built up and dashed in the space of a few weeks; threats to stars to look young again or prepare to be scrapped; coaches experimenting with new styles.

The biggest of Europe's current stars is Serge Blanco, 29, a fullback who first played for France in 1980 in South Africa and still wins popularity polls in Paris. But every international match is a test — especially for veterans when the team is doing poorly.

For Wales, fullback Paul Thorburn, a goal-kicking specialist, was dropped but is now back. Scottish flanker John Jeffrey is also back. England has dropped its captain, Mike Harrison. The French captain, Daniel Dubroca, worries that he might be the next to go. The Irish, having done the least touring, may have avoided the tiredness factor.

Swift Willie Gault: Bear on a Bobsled

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Sports

CALGARY — In his red-and-white-and-blue Olympic warm-up suit, Willie Gault was biding forth on his sudden presence on the U.S. bobsled team. But he's always a presence. Although best known as a wide receiver for the Chicago Bears of the National Football League, he organized and was the lead singer of their "Super Bowl Shuffle" rap video. He has danced in a benefit ballet. He's studying to be an actor. And Wednesday, between auditions for a bobsled part at the XV Olympic Winter Games on Saturday and Sunday, he was surrounded by several photographers.

"Hold up a No. 1," one photographer said. "That's all phony," he said. "I'm not No. 1," he said firmly. "I mean, help us out," another photographer said. "That's all phony," he said.

With his speed and strength, 27-year-old Willie Gault hopes to be a pusher-brakeman on one of the two U.S. two-man sleds. But he's still working with the third sled. So, he's not about to raise a No. 1 finger even if he is a bear, an athlete named with the philosophy that "it's competition."

Even Don LaVigne, the Harvard bobsledder whom Gault bumped into being an alternate, talks about how "there's nothing personal between us. Willie's just a competitive person. He doesn't think he did anything wrong." But some members of the 13-man team consider Gault an intruder. "Two or three guys don't accept me," Gault was saying. "I care, but who cares if they don't accept me? I care, but who could I prevent it?"

He could have prevented it by not joining the U.S. bobsled team in Austria last month, shortly after the Washington Redskins eliminated the Bears from the NFL playoffs. But that wouldn't be Willie Gault.

"Controversy seems to follow me," he said. "I don't go with the flow." "With the Bears, the 6-foot (1.82-meter), 180-pound (81.6-kilogram) wide receiver was criticized by Jim McMahon, in the quarterback's autobiography, for his role in the "Super Bowl Shuffle."

"That prompted Coach's wife, Frances, to criticize McMahon. In their time, McMahon later attended Gault's benefit ball performance. But with the coach, Mike Ditka, and McMahon often sniping at each other, the Bears have been pro football's most controversial team in recent years.

"Being on the Bears," Gault said, "prepares you for anything." And, when asked if the two-man bobsled driver should select his pusher-brakeman, he laughed.

"That'd be like McMahon picking his receivers," he said. "Is your bobsled coach, Jeff Jost, anything like Mike Ditka?" he was asked.

"No," he said. "Jeff Jost is a little more laid back." Mike Wasko is the listed pusher-brakeman on the sled driven by Brent Rushlaw, an Olympian for the fourth time. But in the training runs, Mike Aljoe, a former University of Oklahoma defensive end with a "USA" haircut above and around his left ear, has been the pusher-brakeman. The other team, of Matt Roy and Jim Herberich, appears set, but Jost, a New York State trooper, hasn't decided on Rushlaw's pusher-brakeman.

"Aljoe has been the fastest pusher," Jost said. "But we have to incorporate him into a harmonious start with the driver." Jost acknowledged that he would be "happy with a top 10 finish" in the two-man sled and was "hoping for a bronze medal" in the four-man. Asked about Gault's status for the four-man sleds, which will race the following Saturday and Sunday, Jost declined to name any names. But the



Willie Gault at practice: "Controversy seems to follow me. I don't go with the flow."

marquee name continues to be Willie Gault, who was attracted to the bobsled by the speed.

"That speed is great; you're going 90 miles an hour" (145 kph), he said. "There's a risk factor, but it's nowhere near as great as in football. When I first started doing it, I was told that a lot of G's gravity would pull you down in one curve and they did. But now it's more of a back-and-forth ride. When I first started, I took a look at where we were going, but now I know the turns so I just stay hunched over."

Speed has been Gault's life. As a sprinter he made the 1980 Olympic team that boycotted the Moscow Summer Games that year. But as a pro football player, he was ineligible for the 1984 Olympic track team. To fulfill his Olympic ambition, last winter he joined the bobsled team.

"The first guy I called was Renaldo Nehemiah," he said, referring to the hurdler who still holds the world record at 110 meters. "I told him that with him driving and me pushing, nobody would beat us. But he wasn't interested. I couldn't run in the Olympics, so I decided to try the bobsleds a year ago after the football season ended. I went to Lake Placid, in New York, and passed the fitness test in one day — the shot-put, the long jump, the five hops, weight lifting, and sprints of 30, 60, 100 and 300 meters."

As a youngster growing up in Griffin, Georgia, Gault seldom saw snow.

"And when it did snow," he said, "I didn't even have a sled. Nobody there does. But when I started thinking about the Winter Olympics, I knew I couldn't ski or skate or ski jump or play hockey or any of those crazy things, but I knew I could push a bobsled."

Even if he doesn't tumble down the bobsled run at Olympic Park, he'll be satisfied. "I couldn't go to the Olympics in 1980, but now I'm here," he said. "Even if I don't get a chance to compete, it's been well worth it. The opening ceremonies, meeting the Olympic athletes, everything about it."

Except when Willie Gault is asked to raise a No. 1 finger.

Bird's Nose Is Broken

The Associated Press

DENVER — Larry Bird's nose has been broken and the Boston Celtics broken, both to a large extent by Blair Rasmussen. The 7-foot (2.1-meter) center-forward scored 34 points, 9 more than his previous high in the National Basketball Association, as the Denver Nuggets defeated the Celtics, 138-125, Wednesday night. That gave the Nuggets a two-game season series sweep of Boston for the first time in their 11-year history.

The Nuggets outscored the Celtics, 37-24, in the second period to take the lead for good. In that quarter, Rasmussen scored 10 points in an 18-4 spur and collided with Bird, breaking the Celtic star's nose.

Bird, averaging 39.2 points since the all-star game, played sprightly thereafter and scored 13 points. "He was driving and I just got in front of him," Rasmussen said. "I felt I got my arm up straight and I felt his face hit my elbow. I thought it was the right call, but what it is a situation like that you've got a 50-50 chance."

"Larry got a broken nose and he was called for an offensive foul," said his coach, C.K. Jones. "When you run into an elbow and get the foul on you, you gotta wonder. The refs call and the way we mistreated the ball, we should have lost by 40 points."

The Nuggets made 74 percent of their 43 shots in the middle two quarters and equaled an NBA season-high with 48 points in the third, which ended with them up, 111-90.



John Johnson of Virginia set off a chain reaction by charging into Billy King in an Atlantic Coast Conference game Wednesday night. No. 6 Duke won, 73-54, for its 11th straight victory over the Cavaliers since 1983, as Daany Ferry scored 28 points, getting 12 of the Blue Demons' first 14.

Gretzky Ties Assist Record

The Associated Press

EDMONTON, Alberta — Wayne Gretzky has tied the National Hockey League record for assists, although it nearly cost his team, the Edmonton Oilers, a rare defeat at home.

Gretzky, who has been piling up offensive records for years, got his second assist of Wednesday night's game with just 26 seconds left in regulation. It gave the Oilers a 4-4 tie with the Toronto Maple Leafs — no one scored in overtime — and enabled Gretzky to catch Gordie Howe.

Howe, playing in 1,767 games, had 1,049 assists. Gretzky's two against the Maple Leafs gave him 1,049, but in just 678 games.

Gretzky started this season third on the assist list and, although he missed 13 games with a knee injury, has 82 this season.

Trailing by 2-0 after two periods, the Leafs battled back to take a 4-3 lead in the third before Mark Messier scored with 26 seconds left in regulation. The Oilers, guilty of overpassing and turnovers all game, had tried mostly in vain to convert Gretzky's passes into goals.

His linemates, especially Esa Tikkanen, missed many chances to score after taking set-up passes from Gretzky.

"Anytime I reach a record held by Gordie it's pretty exciting," Gretzky said. "Unfortunately, I'm not excited about the way the game went."

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Atlantic Division, Central Division, Western Conference, Midwest Division, Pacific Division, and Wednesday's Results.

U.S. College Results

Table listing college basketball results for various universities.

Gooden Loses At Arbitration

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Pitcher Dwight Gooden lost his arbitration bid Thursday for a \$1.65 million salary, the New York Mets said, and will be paid the \$1.4 million the baseball team offered.

Gooden, who missed two months of last season while in rehabilitation for cocaine abuse, had sought a \$150,000 raise but got a cut of \$100,000.

That decision widened the club owners' edge in this year's salary arbitrations, to 10 victories in 14 cases.

George Bell, the American League's most valuable player last year, avoided the trend by coming to terms Wednesday with the Toronto Blue Jays in the room where their arbitration case was to have been held. Bell left with a two-year contract for a guaranteed \$4.1 million.

In Wednesday's arbitrations, Gary Redus of the Chicago White Sox and Mark Gubicza of the Kansas City Royals won. Chris Brown of the San Diego Padres lost. Met reliever Roger McDowell agreed to a one-year pact for \$615,000 after reassessing his position.

Tony Gwynn's contract with the Padres was renegotiated. He will get \$1.09 million this year instead of \$840,000, and \$1.19 million in 1989 instead of \$940,000.

Pro Golf Pressed to Make Radical Changes

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Jack Nicklaus warns of the likelihood of a rival "super circuit" being formed. Greg Norman calls for the creation of a world tour. And, the PGA Tour, as a result, is conducting a study that could drastically alter the structure of professional golf.

"Right now, we have only questions, no answers," the PGA commissioner, Deane Beman, said recently of a wide-ranging study into "the risks and rewards" of revising the "basic structure" of the PGA Tour.

The split-tour concept has been the subject of previous lengthy studies and discussions. It was proposed, and rejected by the players, in both 1979 and 1982. This time, however, the study was prompted by their responses to a questionnaire circulated by PGA officials.

The earlier proposals included that of a tour split into three sections, one made up of 8 to 10 special events such as the Masters, U.S. Open, PGA Championship, Tournament of Champions, Players Championship and World Series of Golf, the others each containing half the remaining tournaments.

The tour players would have been split into two groups, half playing one section and half the other, with all those eligible from each section coming together in the special events.

It was this type of split that brought an objection from Tom Watson, who said, "I don't want to be in the position where I can be told where I'm going to play and where I'm not going to play."

Lee Trevino, calling it "a good idea" that "won't work," said "the sponsors won't go for it. The tournaments that don't get all the good players will be for it. The ones that get the good players will be against it. You'll never get it to agree to it. And what would TV do?"

"The networks would be competing against each other," said Frank Chirkinian, producer of CBS golf coverage. "Personally, I don't like it. It can only water down the product. I'd be afraid of over-exposure."

But there is no indication that a split along those lines will be recommended this time, although this study is not complete. However, it could recommend the formation of leagues, as in major league baseball, or of an elite, super tour and the regular tour.

"The objective of the split tour in '79 and '82 was to increase prize money and take the tour to new markets," Beman said. "We've done that without the split tour."

"If the objective this time is to make a place for more people to play, maybe the answer is to start a second tour and subsidize it like we did before," he said, referring to the now-defunct Tournament Players Series for those who did not qualify for the regular tour.

Beman said he anticipated "a general discussion" at a March meeting of the PGA Tour policy board. At another meeting in May, "we may have some preliminary thoughts," he said. But, he cautioned, any actual revision of the tour may be some time away.

Said Nicklaus, "Unfortunately, I think the tour is very ripe right now to have a rival."

"If the PGA Tour is not smart enough to start another tour, give another place for our players to play, another place for our fellows to win, then somebody is going to come along, some corporate sponsor is going to come along and say, 'Hey, why do you guys want to go through this aggravation? I can take the top 20 players, put on 10 or 12 tournaments, play for \$1 million a week, guarantee you guys a quarter-million to play that tour, then you can go play wherever else you want in the world and why do you want to put up with the PGA Tour?'"

He added that "we have the ability in this country — the amount of money we're playing for, the depth we have to play with — to have two or three tours. I think we need it badly."

"And I really hope the PGA Tour ends up doing it themselves. That's where it really should come from."

Norman, the Australian star, said: "I'd like to see a world tour. I'd like to see maybe 15 tournaments in the States, five to eight in Europe, five in Japan, three to five in Australia. The players just go on the road and give everybody around the world a chance to see them all."

"Of course, the PGA in every country, not just the States, is concerned with this. So I guess it's kind of a catch-22 situation."

"But golf is such an international sport, such a popular sport, I'd like to see it happen."

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

Table with columns for Wales Conference, Patrick Division, Adams Division, Campbell Conference, Norris Division, Smythe Division, and Wednesday's Results.

Table listing National Hockey League standings for various teams.

Advertisement for Longines watches, featuring a large image of a watch and the text 'Olympic Games Calgary'. Includes the slogan 'You have a date with Longines Precision' and 'Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games 1988 Calgary and Seoul'.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume and value for various market segments.

NYSE Index table showing high, low, and change for various indices.

Thursday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged issues.

NASDAQ Index table showing class, price, and change.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top active stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing closing and change for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged issues.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell volumes.

Dow Jones Averages table showing open, high, low, and close for various indices.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing high, low, and change.

NASDAQ Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged issues.

AMEX Stock Index table showing high, low, and change.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Drops in Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange retreated Thursday in moderate trading, dragged down by profit-taking and a lack of buying interest. The Dow Jones industrial average, which shed 4.98 points on Wednesday, fell another 14.58 points Thursday to 1,986.41. Declines led advances by about an 8-7 ratio. Volume totaled 151.43 million shares, down from 176.83 million in the previous session. Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. "The market had been doing a dance of death all day around the 2,000 level," said Al Goldman, market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis. "There was no conviction and no momentum. And then the Ford earnings came out, and that increased the discount level." Ford Motor Co. reported earnings of more than \$4.62 billion for 1987, up 41 percent from \$3.28 billion in 1986. On a per-share basis, Ford earned \$9.05 a share in 1987, compared with \$6.16 in 1986, reflecting a two-for-one stock split distributed last month. Despite Ford's record performance, Mr. Goldman said, the market viewed the final results as "modestly below expectations." Ford closed down 2 1/2 to 42 1/2. The Ford results "brought in some natural selling that was followed by some program," Mr. Goldman said. "There was no waterfall. And the short-term bulls are not running up the

flag. But it does indicate that the recent rally was technically weak and was vulnerable to bad news. "There is some nervousness in the market about the possibility of some consolidation," said Chester Pado, director of technical research at Jefferies & Co. in Los Angeles. "There has been a big run over the past seven days without a correction." The Dow has added more than 100 points since Feb. 9, and on Tuesday regained the 2,000 level for the first time since Jan. 7, when it closed at 2,051.83. "The light volume indicates that portfolio managers don't want to chase stocks," Mr. Pado said. "But the institutions are sounding a little more bullish. But in the short run, everybody does feel it has been a little overdone." He said that the market still suffered from a lack of leadership and that the leap in takeover activity "has probably taken the edge off the run a little bit." Hewlett-Packard was a standout gainer among the blue-chip and technology issues, rising 2 to 59 1/2. The company reported earnings for its fiscal quarter ended Jan. 31 of 71 cents a share, up from 45 cents in the comparable period a year earlier. By contrast, Ford Motor fell 2 1/2 to 42 1/2. The company reported fourth-quarter earnings of \$1.87 a share, up from \$1.50 in the last quarter of 1986. The NYSE's composite index of all its listed common stocks dropped .58 to 145.14.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (C) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (D) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (E) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (F) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (G) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (H) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (I) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (J) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (K) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (L) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (M) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (N) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Large table of stock prices (O) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, and Change.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'WALL STREET JOURNAL' and 'Publishing'.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

Statistics Index table with columns for AMEX, NYSE, and various market indicators.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1988

WALL STREET WATCH

Publishing Stocks Catch Pearson's Merger Fever

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

NEW YORK — Takeover fever struck the dwindling band of independent book publishers after Monday's announcement that Pearson PLC, a British conglomerate, would acquire Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. for \$283 million.

Kevin Grunich of First Boston Corp. said, "This marks the first time we have seen a foreign publisher make a direct acquisition of an elementary-high school textbook publisher in the United States."

Textbook publishers are particularly susceptible.

McGraw-Hill Inc. was the hottest publishing speculation in the market last week, when its stock jumped \$10.125, to \$58.50, on conjecture that Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, might bid for it.

Mr. Boksen pointed out that, among publishers that remain independent, Macmillan is closest in size to Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

Ferruzzi Wins Unit Of Lesieur

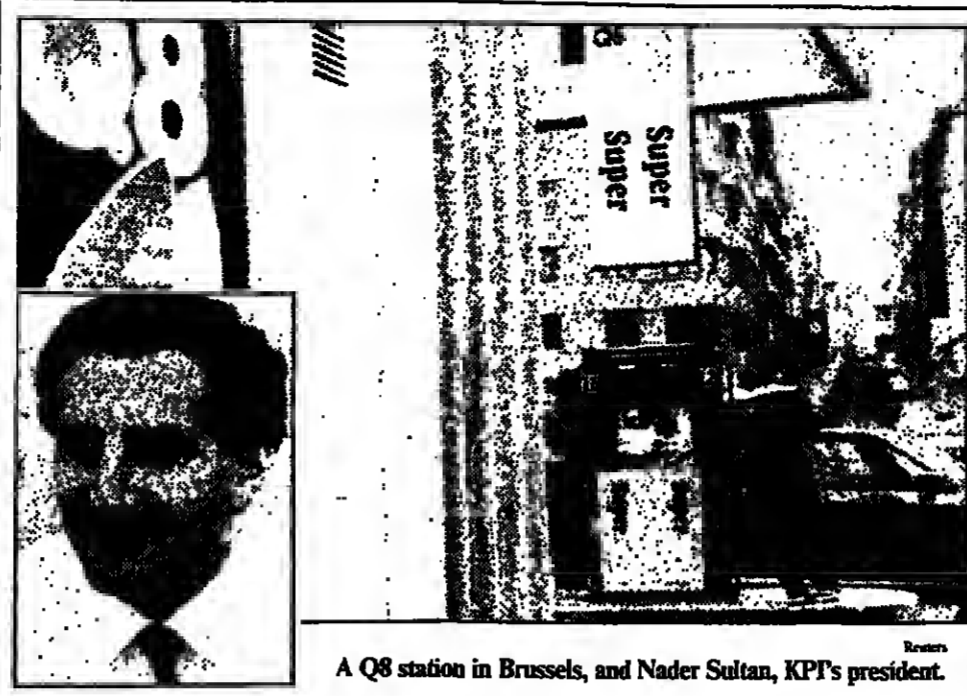
Expands Base In French Market

By Jacques Neher

PARIS — Gruppo Ferruzzi, Italy's agribusiness giant, extended its operations in France on Thursday by winning its attempt to wrest the Lesieur edible oils business from Saint Louis-Bouchon.

The edible oils business accounted for 5.48 billion francs of Ferruzzi's sales in 1986 and now represents about 90 percent of its revenue.

But Ferruzzi began buying shares in Saint Louis in the fall. Bernard Dumon, chairman of Saint Louis-Bouchon, said Ferruzzi's purchase of 13.78 percent of its stock put it on the defensive.



A Q8 station in Brussels, and Nader Sultan, KPI's president.

Kuwaiti Oil Unit Glides Downstream

Retail Mooring in Europe Ensures Outlets for Its Crude

By Warren Getler

LONDON — Nader Sultan, president of Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd., likes to twirl a string of good-luck beads when discussing his company's prospects.

But it was in Europe that the Kuwaiti company, operating under the brand name Q8, muscled its way into the traditional territory of the oil giants.

would be the Far East, particularly Southeast Asia, then the United States and Europe.

Later that year, as part of the accord with Gulf, it snatched up Gulf's downstream operations in Sweden and Denmark, including a 60,000-barrel-a-day refinery at Gulhøven in Denmark.

Midland Posts '87 Loss After Provision for Debt

By Warren Getler

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC said Thursday that it had a loss of £505 million (\$885.5 million) for 1987, the result of a £1.02 billion charge for provisions for bad and doubtful loans to Third World countries.

Midland, the nation's fourth-largest bank and the first of Britain's "Big Four" commercial banks to report full 1987 earnings, said it did not expect to increase its reserves for bad debt significantly this year.

Growth opportunities worldwide

Private banking re-defined

PRIVATE BANKING RE-DEFINED

At American Express Bank we believe that yesterday's concept of "private banking" no longer meets the needs of today's complex world.

Moreover, we offer an exceptionally broad spectrum of services, including Gold Card® privileges through American Express Bank and our exclusive, round-the-clock Platinum Card® services.



Ford Profit Rises By 41% to Top GM's for 2d Year

Plant Workers In U.K. Vote To End Strike

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. reported Thursday that its net profit rose 41 percent for all of 1987 and 19 percent in the fourth quarter as the No. 2 automaker out-earned General Motors Corp. for the second consecutive year.

For all of 1987, Ford's net profit climbed to a record \$4.6 billion, or \$9.05 a share, from \$3.29 billion, or \$6.16 a share, in 1986.

Despite Ford's improved performance, analysts said the results were below expectations. Ford's stock fell \$2.375 a share to close at \$42.125 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Lincoln Continental said Ford's chairman, Donald E. Petersen, said outside the United States, Ford's earnings rose 44 percent to \$1.18 billion.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, and Zurich.

Other Dollar Values

Table of other dollar values for currencies like Australian dollar, Hong Kong dollar, Indian rupee, Japanese yen, etc.

Forward Rates

Table of forward rates for various currencies and time periods.

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for various financial instruments like Treasury bills, bonds, etc.

Key Money Rates

Table of key money rates for different types of loans and deposits.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table of Asian dollar deposits for various Asian countries.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table of U.S. money market funds with columns for fund names and yields.

Gold

Table of gold prices in various locations like London, New York, etc.

Additional financial data and market commentary.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BP Profit Rose 10% in 4th Quarter

LONDON — British Petroleum Co., the world's third-largest oil group, said Thursday that profit rose 10 percent to \$260 million (\$455 million) in the fourth quarter from \$236 million a year before.

Goodrich Profit Rose 57% in Final '87 Period

AKRON, Ohio — B.F. Goodrich Co. said Thursday that profit rose 57 percent to \$20.5 million in its 1987 fourth quarter, from \$13 million in the comparable period in 1986.

ICI Develops New Medium For the Storage of Data

LONDON — ICI Electronics, a subsidiary of Britain's largest chemical company, Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, unveiled Thursday a new flexible data-storage medium.

Générale Stake Sold to Luxembourg Bank

BRUSSELS — Groupe Royale Belge, the Belgian insurance company, has sold its 3.75 percent stake in the takeover target Société Générale de Belgique to Banque Générale de Luxembourg SA, Belgian financial sources said Thursday.

Plessey Profit Fell 18% in Latest Quarter

LONDON — Plessey Co., the British electronics giant, said Thursday that pretax profit fell 18 percent to £37.1 million (£65.1 million) in the third quarter ended Jan. 31 although orders picked up.

Daimler Posts Higher Sales And Steady Profit for 1987

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG, West Germany's largest industrial concern, said Thursday that sales rose 2.3 percent in 1987 and that profit held steady despite the decline in the value of the dollar.

Company Results

Table with multiple columns showing financial data for various companies including British Petroleum, Plessey, Daimler-Benz, and others. Columns include Revenue, Profit, and Per Share for different periods.

KUWAIT: Downstream Purchases in Europe Give Oil Company an Edge

(Continued from first finance page) Royal Dutch/Shell Group, British Petroleum Co., Mobil Oil Co., Chevron, and Texaco Inc. David M. Gray, a senior oil analyst with the London brokers James Capel & Co., said that Kuwait, Venezuela and possibly Saudi Arabia recently discovered what major oil companies learned in the 1950s and 1960s.

Allegis Pursues Talks on Covia

CHICAGO — Allegis Corp., the parent of United Airlines, said Thursday that the possible sale of a stake in its Covia reservation system could bring in about \$350 million.

Italian Factory Output Increased 3.9% in 1987

ROME — Italian industrial production rose by 3.9 percent last year over 1986, when it grew 2.8 percent, the National Statistics Institute reported Thursday.

CLUTTER: Ads! Ads! Ads! Ads!

(Continued from Page 1) brand, the alternative media may not be as effective. For that reason, such advertisers as Apple Computer prefer "media-dominant" strategies in traditional outlets as a way to beat clutter.

Indigo Ideas

The Uniqs combination created by Burroughs and Sperry needs an Intel-386 microcomputer and goes to a specialist whose shares are being battered \$3 by investors getting out of low-priced stocks.

CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE - C.C.C.E.

SUS 50,000,000 - Floating Rate Notes due 1998 Unconditionally guaranteed by the French State. Bondholders are hereby informed that the rate applicable for the 20th interest period has been fixed at 7%.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page) ESCORTS & GUIDES. Includes sections for International, Regency, London, Caprice-NY, and Aristocats with various contact details and services.

March 1988. Greece in the 1990's conference. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will head a distinguished group of speakers at the second IHT/American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce conference on "Greece in the 1990's".

# Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices for the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. Wts High Low Close Quot. Chng.

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## U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

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## Metals

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## Stock Indexes

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### 3 Executives to Leave Kidder, Start New Firm

CHICAGO — Three senior executives of Kidder, Peabody & Co. said Thursday that they would leave to start a new investment banking firm called Vector Securities International Inc. The new group will initially focus on the health care and life sciences industries. The three are Theodore Berghorst, former managing director and co-director of Kidder Peabody's corporate finance group in Chicago; James L. Foght, former senior vice president, and Peter F. Drake, former vice president and head of the health care research group. They said they would be joined by four other Kidder Peabody employees. Kidder has agreed to advise with Vector on certain transactions in the life-science area, they said.

### Toshiba, Hitachi, Matsushita Create Superfast Memory Chips

TOKYO — Toshiba Corp., Hitachi Ltd. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. announced Thursday that they had developed separately large-capacity 16-megabit dynamic random access memory chips with wide-range application capabilities. Toshiba said that its researchers had developed an experimental 16-megabit chip that can store information equivalent to 64 pages of newspaper text or 16.3 million bits of information. It has an access time of 70 nanoseconds, or billionths of a second, the company said. Hitachi said it has developed a 16-megabit chip with an access time of 60 billionths of a second, while Matsushita reported the development of a 16-megabit chip with the smallest kernel cells. It has an access time of 65 nanoseconds.

### Coke, Pepsi to Change EC Pacts on Aspartame

BRUSSELS — Coca-Cola Co. and PepsiCo Inc. must change their contracts with NutraSweet Co. as the exclusive European supplier of aspartame, an artificial sweetener, because they restricted competition, the European Community's Executive Commission said Thursday. NutraSweet, an American company, is the world's largest producer of aspartame, a low-calorie sweetener used in soft drinks. The commission said it acted after receiving complaints in 1986 from two NutraSweet competitors, Angus Fine Chemicals Ltd. of Ireland and Holland Sweetener Co. Angus and Holland Sweetener were then building new plants in Ireland and Holland to compete with NutraSweet. Under terms of the agreement, in effect until 1990, NutraSweet retains the right to supply Coca-Cola and PepsiCo with a fixed amount of aspartame but must make room for its competitors, the commission said. Coca-Cola is the largest purchaser of aspartame in the community and PepsiCo the second largest.

### Monclays in the Trib.

Get the latest word from William Safire on Language.

### Paris Commodities

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### London Commodities

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### S&P 100 Index Options

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### Dividends

Table with columns: Company Dividend

### Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity Price

### DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Bid Ask Bid Ask Bid Ask

### London Metals

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### U.S. Treasuries

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### Kone Oy Profit Tripled in '87

HELSINKI — Kone Oy, the Finnish maker of elevators and materials-handling equipment, said Thursday that its after-tax profit tripled last year to 156.2 million markka (\$37.9 million), from 54.7 million in 1986. Group sales climbed 7.4 percent to 5.5 billion markka (\$1.3 billion), but this was below average annual growth of 16 percent in the preceding 10 years, the company said. Per-share profit for 1987 was 25.83 markka, compared with 9.04 markka in 1986, when group sales were 5.2 billion.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Higher in New York

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly higher against major foreign currencies on Thursday, reinforced by a statement by the U.S. Treasury secretary that the dollar is now reasonably valued.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Thu., Wed. Includes London Dollar Rates.

British pound, which closed at \$1.7420, compared with \$1.7355. Earlier in European trading, the dollar ended mixed, but higher against the Deutsche mark after a late buying spurt.

Central Bank In U.K. Ordered Ready Credit. LONDON — The Bank of England, alarmed by reports from securities firms that their banks were cutting or refusing to extend credit lines in the weeks after the October stock collapse, ordered the banks to make funds available, industry sources said Thursday.

U.S. currency closed in London at 1.7104 DM, up from 1.7061 DM on Wednesday, and at 130.05 yen, down from 130.30. It rose to 5.7775 French francs from 5.7605 and to 1.4065 Swiss francs from 1.4030.

Japan Prepares for a Further Run-Up in the Yen

TOKYO — Japan is determined to keep exchange rates stable for now, but it may have to accept a further dollar fall in coming months due to continuing large trade imbalances with the United States, according to government officials and banking executives here.

Although the trade imbalances are improving, their sheer size means that some further depreciation of the dollar may occur later this year, the officials agreed.

new moved into deficit, due largely to the interest the United States must pay on its increasing foreign debt, the economists said. The deficit on invisible trade means the merchandise trade deficit must be cut that much more to ensure that the deficit on the current account keeps shrinking, they noted.

Jobless Rate Fell in U.K. Last Month to 9.2%

LONDON — Britain's unemployment rate fell to a seasonally adjusted 9.2 percent of the work force in January from 9.4 percent the previous month, the Department of Labor said Thursday.

Dollar's Fall Leads to Rise of Cross Trades

LONDON — The dollar's halving in value since 1985 is leading more bankers and companies to ignore its role as a benchmark against which other currencies are measured.

Continent's European banks have led the trend toward cross-trading, but more American and British banks are joining the movement.

On a bad day, the dollar can move 2 percent, said Ken de La Salle, a senior manager at National Westminster Bank. In the EMS, a 0.25 percent variation is very rare.

U.S. Factory Use Unchanged in January

WASHINGTON — U.S. industry operated at 82.2 percent of capacity in January, matching the revised December level as the highest operating rate in almost eight years, the government said Thursday.

The drop in the current account deficit will be slower because the U.S. trade in services has plants reached an operating rate of 82 percent in October.

Report Sees 3.5% Fall in Building in U.S.

NEW YORK — U.S. construction contracting will decline 3.5 percent in 1988 because of a steep fall in office and other commercial construction, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co. said in a report released Thursday.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time.

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. Lists various OTC stocks.

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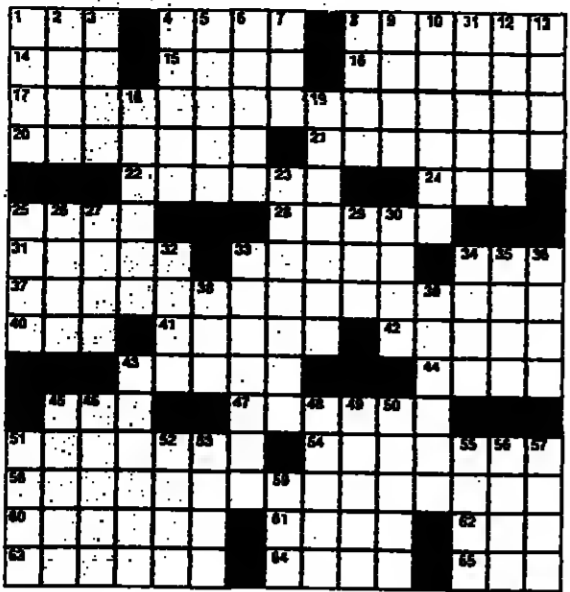
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Market Guide, Spot Commodities, DM Futures Options, Kone Oy Profit Tripled in '87.





CROSS
1 "For — a jolly...
4 Flats: Abbr.
8 Dis-tressing person?



JUMBLE: THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hanni Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid and clues.

WEATHER: Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, OCEANIA. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions.

World Stock Markets: Table with columns for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Zurich, Tokyo, Sydney, Toronto, Montreal, and various international indices.

BOOKS

MUCH DEPENDS ON DINNER: The Extraordinary History and Mythology, Allure and Obsessions, Perils and Taboos of an Ordinary Meal

By Margaret Visser. 351 pages. Illustrated. \$19.95. Grove Press, 196 West Houston Street, New York, N. Y. 10014. Reviewed by John Gross

WE couldn't get through the day if we didn't have an immense capacity for taking things for granted...

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

...she feels, the least she could reasonably offer to guests who weren't pollock intimates. Certainly there is nothing very fancy about the ingredients...

There is much here that makes her uncomfortable, and some things of which she plainly disapproves. She is unenthusiastic about uniformity in artificial substitutes...

Solution to Previous Puzzle: B I B B A M O L E C O L T A N O A S A T E A L O E A N Y H O W T H E H O L E I N S S S P E T E R B L O N D B A L E R U L E B E F A L L S C R A O L E D I T E R C A S O N A T H E D O U G H N U T I S A T O E D C R E E R E T E F L A T T E N A N T A R E S R A T S P O R E A M M A N S A T I E A S P L E A S T D I G E S T I B L E B A C H S N A R E S L O P S L E Y M O N I A D T I E T S

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MANY years ago an inexperienced player was heard to complain: "Those experts are so lucky. They always guess right."

BRIDGE: A hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East cards.

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World Stock Markets: Table with columns for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Zurich, Tokyo, Sydney, Toronto, Montreal, and various international indices.

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OBSERVER

Campaign Asininity

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Bruce Babbitt was by far the most attractive candidate in the whole herd...

After the wizards who manage our campaign rites have consulted the public entrails and pronounced the Babbitts doomed by "single digits" in the polls...

Thus Babbitt was not obliged to behave, for instance, as though he had "fire in the belly," which is the way George Bush behaved with Dan Rafter...

The idea is that unless you want the presidency bad enough to kill for it, you won't get it...

He has been told by the wizards, as well as assistant wizards, amateur wizards, pseudo wizards and fake wizards...

Okay, Bush says to himself, what's it mean, this "wimp" talk? Being the right age to have sat through a lot of Buck Joes and Ken Maynard cowboy movies...

Buck and Ken were strangers in those saloons, and wearing wild hats would have created suspicions about them even if they hadn't been so white...

New York Times Service

By Marjorie Williams

Remaking the Image of Ms.



Editor Summers: Pearls and politics are in, "feminist" is out.

WASHINGTON — Pearls are back, and if you are shocked to hear it first from Ms. magazine, you have made Anne Summers's day.

"To some ways it's a relaunch," says the editor-in-chief of the new face she is giving the 16-year-old magazine. "Almost everything about the magazine has changed, except the name and the feminist commitment of its journalism."

Like John Fairfax Ltd., the conglomerate that installed her as the editor when it bought Ms. last fall, Summers, 42, is Australian. She is, in fact, a longtime leader of that country's very active women's movement...

Summers wears big glasses whose frames are a wide shade of red. A journalist with loopy, enameled nails and a skirt that shows half her knecaps...

address politics more directly than the old, with its tax-exempt status, could. Summers plans to hire a political correspondent to be "the visible manifestation of Ms. in Washington."

Other articles, though, speak to such issues as money, technology and health with the magazine's decidedly feminist spirit intact. And an adventurous approach to change is apparent in such features as a comic strip affectionately spoofing "Little Women" and a feature called "Earthly Delights," in which women writers (including Marge Piercy, Susan Brownmiller and — in the March issue — Eleanor Perenyi) discuss gardening.

There are changes in the look of Ms., which has grown to a 9-11 1/2-inch format (about 23 by 28 centimeters) and it boasts frills unavailable to magazines without rich and tolerant parents...

There are changes in the look of Ms., which has grown to a 9-11 1/2-inch format (about 23 by 28 centimeters) and it boasts frills unavailable to magazines without rich and tolerant parents...

PEOPLE

A Lord to the Rescue

Lord Callaghan, the former British prime minister, has become the fairy godfather to a London hospital by trying to change the law so it can continue to receive royalties on the classic children's tale, "Peter Pan."

The comedian Red Skelton and the singer Mary Martin were among the friends who gathered to remember the composer Frederick Loewe as a man who could make life laugh and sing like the Broadway musicals he helped create.

The American Ballet Theater dancer Patrick Bissell died from an overdose of cocaine, cocaine, methadone and other drugs, according to an autopsy report.

The economist John Galbraith and four other world-famous names were named by Encyclopaedia Britannica to share its annual award for communicating knowledge for the benefit of mankind.

Their Heyerdahl has returned an ancient carved stone torso to Easter Island, according to the Santiago

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE. Appears on page 14.

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